

Colliers

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



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*Albert Steiner
1927.*

VOL XL NO 4
OCTOBER 19 1927

HER LITTLE SISTER

PRICE 10 CENTS
\$5.20 A YEAR

PATENTED
No crooked legs
for this baby.



LEARNING TO WALK IN A GLASCOCK BABY WALKER

Straight Legs
and a strong, straight
back are developed if baby
learns to walk with

**Glascock's
Baby-Walker**

FREE Write for an enlarged copy of
this "Happy Baby's" picture. Endorsed by physicians as a perfect physical
developer for children. In it a child is safe, can sit, stand, jump or walk and keep
clean. Supported by cushioned springs. Special sizes for cripples. Accept only
a "Glascock's Walker" from your dealer. None "just as good." Write for catalog.

Glascock's Baby-Jumper is the greatest article ever de-
vised for the comfort and safety,
the symmetrical physical development, and the happiness of young children. It's
perfect in construction, and adjustable. Every mother who has seen or used it
enthusiastically recommends it. Write for catalog.

Glascock's Racers are recognized as the
standard of quality.
Our Children's Hand-propelled Cars have superior features
not found in other makes. "They are mechanically per-
fect." Hill Climbers and Ideal Coaster Cars. Absolutely the
speediest, strongest constructed, and
most handsomely finished Children's
Cars ever built. Write for catalog.

Notice Reputable dealers every-
where sell Glascock Bros.
Mfg. Company's WALKERS,
JUMPERS, RACERS, ETC. Ask
your dealer to see them. Don't accept
anything at any price other than the
ORIGINAL, PATENTED
ARTICLE, which you
will find bears our firm
name and trade-mark.
Write us today for OUR
FREE BOOK, "The 20th Cen-
tury Baby." No mother can af-
ford to be without it.




Glascock Bros. Mfg. Co., 310 Factory Street, Muncie, Ind., U.S.A.

"Happy as a
Lark"
In Glascock's
Baby-Jumper

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

Made For Good Mechanics Who Want The Best Tools

Finest On Earth



Men Who Know

The expert carpenter prefers Atkins Saws.
He knows his tools.

The hardware merchant prefers Atkins
Saws. He knows his goods.

It is possible to buy cheap saws, but the
good craftsman doesn't want them and the
good merchant doesn't like to sell them.

Brains, skill and conscience go into the
making of an Atkins Saw. The finest saw
steel made—SILVER-STEEL, gas-tempered
to extreme hardness by the famous Atkins
secret process and smithed to absolute trueness
—is the material of the blade. Proper design
and handwork by highly skilled mechanics
develop this blade into a saw that "hangs"
well in the hand, runs easily, cuts cleanly
and holds its edge longer than any other.

That's why the merchant likes to sell it;
that's why the carpenter uses it; that's why
it is worth more and costs more than the
ordinary saw.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
The Silver Steel Saw People Makers of All Styles of Saws
Factory and Executive Offices INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Branches: New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland (Oregon), Seattle,
San Francisco, New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, and Toronto (Canada).
English Agent: John Shaw & Sons, Wolverhampton.
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If you cannot find the Atkins Silver-Steel Hand Saws at your local dealer's, let us know and we'll
give you the name and address of the nearest dealer who has them in stock.

Get this Book of Business Openings



It describes new business opportunities in over six hundred
towns and cities of the growing Northwest on the Great North-
ern Railway. Contains two hundred and fifty pages of informa-
tion gathered from reliable sources. Gives population of towns
and brief description of surrounding territory. Tells what the
present industries are and shows new ones needed, and describes
over eighteen hundred new business openings in one hundred
and fifteen different branches of trade and professions.

Fifty-two towns want agricultural implement dealers; fifty-nine need
banks; twenty-one, box factories; sixteen, cold storage plants; forty-seven,
dentists; fifteen, department stores; one hundred and six, doctors; five,
machine shops; ten, woolen mills, etc.

Send to-day, it may contain the opening you are looking for. Enclose
six cents to cover postage.

M. J. COSTELLO, General Industrial Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota

Great Northern Railway

How to Beautify Your Home

Make the walls beautiful, and you increase the attractive-
ness of the entire home. Make them sanitary and you in-
crease the healthfulness of the home.

You can do both of these things by decorating your home with Ala-
bastine. The expense is actually less than the cost of wall paper or kalsomine;
the effects are superior and the sanitation is far better.

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

can be easily applied to any wall by
anyone. It is made in sixteen tints
and white. These can be combined
into an endless variety of shades,
thus making each room different,
while all are in harmony. One tint
can be applied over another tint of
Alabastine without washing or
scraping the walls, thus doing away
with the dirt and fuss incident to
other wall decorating materials.

A wall tinted with Alabastine
offers no breeding place for insects
or germs, and a room decorated
with Alabastine is therefore per-
fectly sanitary.

Alabastine is sold in carefully sealed
and properly labeled packages by all
paint and oil, drug, hardware and
general stores, at 50c the package for
white, 55c for tints. A package will
cover from 300 to 450 square feet, ac-
cording to the nature of the surface.

Send 10 cents for the book
"Dainty Wall Decorations,"
showing many beautiful color plans
for home decoration; or write for
sample tint cards of Alabastine,
sent free on request.

The Alabastine Company
922 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dept. W, 105 Water Street, New York City



IVER JOHNSON

SAFETY AUTOMATIC REVOLVER

You can trust it to do the thing you want when you want it

It will go off only when you want it to go off, and it will hit what you aim at and hit it hard. It is the only revolver made that is worthy the name "safety." You can "hammer the hammer," throw the revolver against a stone wall, handle it as roughly as you choose—the patented safety lever, exclusively used in this revolver, prevents all possibility of accidental discharge. Its action is explained in our booklet, "Shots," sent free. Its straight-shooting and hard-hitting qualities are the result of over 33 years' experience of revolver making, combined with the skill, superior materials and best appliances made possible by a factory which is the largest of its kind in the world. More than 1,000,000 of this one model have been sold. This enormous sale makes possible a great reduction in the cost of production, so that an Iver Johnson Revolver costs you about half what you are expected to pay for others.



Our Free Booklet, "Shots," tells all about the peculiar construction of Iver Johnson Revolvers. With it comes our large, handsomely illustrated catalogue.

IVER JOHNSON SAFETY HAMMER REVOLVER
3-inch barrel, nickel-plated finish, 22 rim-fire cartridge, 32 or 38 center-fire cartridge **\$6.00**

IVER JOHNSON SAFETY HAMMERLESS REVOLVER
3-inch barrel, nickel-plated finish, 32 or 38 center-fire cartridge **\$7.00**

Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers will explain the safety features of Iver Johnson Revolvers. If you have trouble in getting our goods, we will send direct on receipt of price. The owl's head on grip and our name on barrel are marks of the GENUINE.

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New York: 99 Chambers Street. Hamburg, Germany: Pickhuben 4.
Pacific Coast: 1346 Park St., Alameda, Cal. London, England: 13 Cullum Street, E. C.

Makers of Iver Johnson Single Barrel Shotguns and Iver Johnson Truss Bridge Bicycles.

Hammer the Hammer

SIMONDS SAWS

Even the Ghost of a Man

would find Simonds Sawing easy. You make your work easier, do it better, and get it done sooner by using Simonds Saws.

They never buckle, warp or twist, and they make a smooth, clean cut that a real workman likes to see.

Simonds Saws are the Best and They ARE the Best

because of superior Simonds workmanship and because their blades are made of tough, elastic, even-tempered Simonds Steel, made in a Simonds Steel Mill, exclusively for Simonds Saws. They are always the same—keep sharp and stay set longer than any saws we know; and they are provided with handles that fit the hand and never work loose.



Look for the trade mark. Every Simonds Saw is guaranteed. Your hardware dealer should supply you promptly. If he doesn't, let us know his name and address, and we'll see that you get the easiest, cleanest-cutting saw you ever sawed with. It is worth a little effort to get a Simonds Saw—it saves effort afterward.

Send for a copy of "Simonds Guide," a book of information you ought to have

SIMONDS MFG. CO., Fitchburg, Mass.

List of Agencies: Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, New York, Seattle.



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YOU CAN EASILY OWN A DIAMOND OR A WATCH

or present one as a gift to some loved one. Write for our large illustrated catalog today. Whatever you select from this beautiful catalog, we send on approval. Pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in 5 equal monthly payments. Your credit is good. Do Your Christmas Shopping Now, conveniently and leisurely, in the privacy of your own home. Don't wait until the Christmas rush is on. Now is the time to make choice selections. Our catalog is free. Write for it today.

LOFTIS Old Reliable, Original Diamond and Watch Credit House
BROS & CO. Dept. L38, 92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 19

MAKING A New England

No. 1

"INSPECTION of parts—every little wheel—every little pinion—all are inspected here for possible imperfections.

"Every edge must be cut smooth and true—see her discard each part showing even the slightest roughness.

"It is particular work, calling for keen young eyes trained to discover everything likely to cause future trouble. Ask her how perfect each part must be, and she will answer—'perfect.'"

"No degree but absolute perfection is considered good enough for New England watches. That is what the inspection is for—to assure satisfaction."

We spend \$30,000 a year on the inspection alone of New England watches.

This is but one more reason why we call the

New England

"The Watch for the Great American People"

\$2 to \$36

Every step taken in making a New England is a straight stride toward solid value—every process adds definite worth. The New England is the only medium priced watch with both case and movement made under one roof each to exactly fit the other. Look inside for the ironclad guarantee.

Ask your jeweler to show you New England watches. If he does not keep them, send us his name and address, and we will send you a free copy of the most beautiful book ever attempted by any watch manufacturer—our splendid new catalog of watches for men and women. We will see that you get through your dealer any watch that you want. Write us to-day and remember to give us your jeweler's name.

NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO.
117 Dover Street Waterbury, Conn.



10175—Actual Size. Full Housie, hinged back cover and inside dome. 10 Kt. Gold Filled Case—Warranted 30 years. Either Plain Back or Engine Turned. \$11.25.
No. 9601—Actual Size. Open Face. 10 Kt. Gold Filled Case—20 Year Guarantee. \$7.30.

\$1.98 BIG HEATER OFFER

WE HAVE A WONDERFUL one dollar and ninety-eight cent offer we want to make to you on an entirely new HEATING STOVE (an oak heater) we have just gotten out. Nothing like it was ever known before. It will be a big surprise to anyone needing a heating stove, and if you can use a heating stove we want to send the offer to you.

THESE TWO PICTURES show the two best stoves we make, our Best Steel Range and our Best Hard Coal Base Burner. We have something to say, something to offer, something to announce about these two stoves that will surprise the stove buyers, makers and sellers of the world. **WE HAVE THESE TWO BIG STOVES STORED IN WAREHOUSES** all over the United States, so we can get either stove to you from the warehouse nearest your home town in just a day or so and with very little freight for you to pay. **OUR FREE STOVE CATALOGUE** explains all this.

HERE IS OUR OFFER: Cut out and return this ad to us, or on a postal card or in a letter to us say, "Send me your stove offer," and by return mail we will send you free, postpaid, our very latest Big New Special Stove Catalogue. You will get our \$1.98 Oak Heater Offer, you will get our new Surprise Offer on the two best stoves in the world as shown in these pictures, our ACME TRIUMPH STEEL RANGE AND ACME SUNBURST BASE BURNER.

YOU WILL GET THE MOST WONDERFUL STOVE OFFER EVER KNOWN

OUR NEW PLAN for putting the best stove in the world in your home, on such terms, such low price, very little cost, no post-stove next winter, neither would you buy your dealer's stove at one-half his asking price. To get all we have to offer free, today, now as you are reading this notice (don't put it off a minute), get your pen or pencil and write us, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO a postal card or letter and say, "Mail me your FREE STOVE OFFER." Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO




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WRITE US NOW

Roast Meats

hot or cold, are given just that "finishing touch" if seasoned with

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It perfects the flavor of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Veal, Soups and Salads. It gives relish to an otherwise insipid dish. John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.



The Lady Elgin



The
Smallest
Watch
Made
in
America

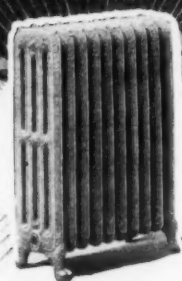
A new Elgin Watch perfectly adapted to the watch needs of womankind, yet meeting the same rigid requirements that have made the Elgin the standard watch for mankind.

Illustration actual size of watch.

Every Elgin watch is fully guaranteed; all jewelers have them—Send for "The Watch," a story of the time of day.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

HEAT



McLAIN BOILERS and RADIATORS

Are made for both Hot Water and Steam,—can be installed in old houses or new—at no greater cost than other heaters though costing less for fuel to operate. Years of experience in manufacturing Boilers and Radiators enable us to prove to you the advantages of

McLAIN BOILERS and RADIATORS

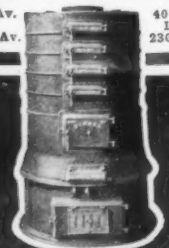
and their
Low Cost, High Efficiency, Long Life
recommend them

Write today to Department "B" for our beautiful Art Book FREE, and give us an opportunity to show you why you should use THE McLAIN SYSTEMS.

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New York 242 Fourth Av. Chicago 46 Dearborn St.
Cleveland 1334 Prospect Av. Indianapolis 230 East Ohio St.



MOVING PICTURE MACHINES



You Can Make
BIG MONEY
Entertaining
the Public

Nothing affords better opportunities for men with small capital.

We start you, furnishing complete outfit and explicit instructions at a surprisingly low cost. THE FIELD IS LARGE, comprising the regular theatre and lecture circuit, also local fields in Churches, Public Schools, Lodges and General Public Gatherings. Our Entertainment Supply Catalogue fully explains special offer. Sent Free. Chicago Projecting Co., 225 Dearborn St., Dept. 156, Chicago



On Taking A Dive in Clothes

Shut your eyes!

—Then plunge!

Take a dive in clothes—the way some men buy clothes—TRUST TO LUCK how you come out.

That is—if you are going to buy ordinary clothes you might just as well do that.

But—if you go to your Kaufman dealer and let him show you a Kaufman "Pre-Shrunk" Garment—either suits or overcoats—you—Don't plunge blindly into the clothes question.

—You don't have to just "trust to luck"—or speculate—or hope for the best "blindly."

BECAUSE—it's a live moral certainty that any Kaufman "Pre-Shrunk" Garment that you select

Kaufman "Pre-Shrinking" Process is that it properly takes all the shrink out of the cloth before the fabric is cut.

—prevents the garment from pulling out of shape.

—does away with puckering seams.

—prevents hang-back collars.

—gives Kaufman Garments a style permanence which no other clothes of reasonable price can have.

Because other clothes immediately show the style damaging effects of rain, perspiration and changeable weather.

Now—you can PROVE this for yourself—EASILY.

Simply go to a Kaufman Dealer and he will show you a choice assortment of the season's fashionable styles in

Kaufman "Pre-Shrunk" Garments

will give you longest lasting clothes value.

Clothes of staying style and shape permanence.

Clothes with a smooth, unwrinkled appearance.

There can be no puckered or baggy effect.

WHY? It's a "cinch."

There's nothing to it, but "Pre-Shrinking"—the exclusive, practical way by the Kaufman "Pre-Shrinking" Process, which no one but the Kaufmans can use, because they have the perfected "Pre-Shrinking" Process, and naturally will not allow it to be used by others.

The "Style Secret" of the

Kaufman Garments—suits and overcoats.

Demand to see the Kaufman Guarantee Label which is on each garment, and which protects you by our Guarantee, backed by your Dealer, that all our garments are just as represented.

You will appreciate the snap—the exclusive style designs—the individual character of every garment bearing the Kaufman Guarantee Label.

But, to fully realize the meaning of "Clothes-Satisfaction"—to know all that our Guarantee represents, YOU must WEAR Kaufman "Pre-Shrunk" Garments.

Why buy clothes at higher prices when Kaufman "Pre-Shrunk" Garments give you longer wear with greater style permanence?

Our prices range from
\$12 to \$30. Most people
can be suited in Kaufman
"Pre-Shrunk" Garments—
\$15 to \$18

Ask Kaufman Dealers for the new Kaufman Fall and Winter Style Book.

Handsomely Illustrated—

Most interesting to read.

—On "Pre-Shrunk" advantages.

Or, write Chas. Kaufman & Bros., Chicago.

Just write. No stamps necessary.



Trade-Mark

Pears'

"A shining countenance" is produced by ordinary soaps.

The use of Pears' reflects beauty and refinement. Pears' leaves the skin soft, white and natural.

Matchless for the complexion.



COUNTRY CLUB
No. 1 - 1 1/2 in
No. 2 - 2 1/2 in

Corliss Coon
Collars
2 for 25¢

How Many Trips to the Laundry?

We see to it in the making that our collars are given the strength to outwear all others.

The best men's shops sell Corliss-Coon Collars. If not willingly supplied send us 25c. for any two collars you would like to try.

We want to send you our style book showing all the latest shapes. Free on request.
Corliss, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.
Dept. T.



Nature may bestow beauty of face and form and yet withhold the gift of beautiful, luxuriant hair. In all such cases the hair should be cultivated with

ED. PINAUD'S (Eau de Quinine) HAIR TONIC

Faithful use of this delightful French hair dressing makes the hair abundant and fluffy and gives it the healthy lustre desired by women and admired by men.

Ask your dealer

Write to-day enclosing 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a liberal sample.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD
Dept. 103, ED. PINAUD BLDG. New York

A Fragrant Delight
ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Veil Toilet Water

Genuine Native GEMS 75¢

Fire Opals, Amethysts, Turquoise, Arizona Rubies, Topaz—direct from first sources at 1/3 to 1/2 regular jeweler's prices. Our location near finest turquoise and other jewel mines in America enables us to make best selections and save you money. All warranted genuine—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

SPECIAL PRICE OFFER A one-carat stone (about 1/4 in. diam.) of any of above gems, our regular price 80c, sent prepaid to any address for only 75c. Any 3 gems for only \$2.00—regular retail jeweler's value \$5.50.

Write today for free catalog "Native Gems," describing and illustrating in actual colors Opals, Turquoise, Sapphires, Rubies and many other gems. Gems mounted to order at moderate cost. We sell birth stones for every month in the year. Send today.
THE FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. 18, Mueller Park, N. Mex.



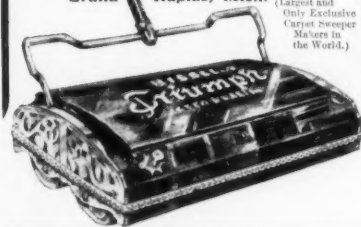
To Make Women's Work Lighter and Easier is Part of the Mission of BISSELL "Cyco" Bearing Carpet Sweepers.

In addition to this, they save carpets and rugs, confine all the disagreeable dust and dangerous germs within the pans, accomplish the work of sweeping in one-fifth of the time, and with 95% less effort than the corn broom requires—in a word,

Bissell

"Cyco" Bearing Carpet Sweepers make sweeping day a pleasant duty, instead of a positive drudgery. No woman having even one carpeted room should let a day pass without procuring a Bissell Sweeper, if she is not already using one. Price, \$2.50 to \$5.50. For sale by all first-class dealers. Buy a Bissell "Cyco" Bearing Sweeper now of your dealer, send us the purchase slip within one week, and we will send you FREE a neat, useful present. Send for free booklet.

Dept. U, Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.



Order Your FALL SUIT

Direct from the Wholesale Maker
WRITE FOR SAMPLES THIS VERY DAY



You will find that \$12.00 or \$15.00 will go further here than \$20.00 or \$25.00 elsewhere. Just now we are making a specialty of the very newest Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats for Men—Brown Velour Cassimeres, Auto-Striped Blue Serges, Gray Worstedes, Cheviotings, Kerseys, etc., at only \$12.00 or \$15.00 in patterns which you would willingly pay \$20.00 or \$25.00 for. This saving is the natural result of your dealing direct with us—wholesale tailors.

The materials are of tested, standard quality. The tailoring is so stylishly done that you will be delighted with the perfect fit.

Every Garment Specially Made to Measure under the broadest possible Guarantee of Money Back if we fail to give you, for less money, more genuine "Clothes Satisfaction" than you can obtain from any other source. Samples of garments at \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20. Style Book, measure chart, tape, etc., absolutely FREE. Postpaid. Write today.

FELIX KAHN & CO.
Wholesale Tailors Established 1882
Market and Van Buren Sts., Dept. 16, Chicago

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BE A **Certified Public Accountant**

and earn \$2,500 to \$10,000 a year

The only profession in which the demand for practitioners exceeds the supply. We fit you to pass the C. P. A. Examination and equip you for practice anywhere. The school is recognized as the standard. Our instruction is individual—No classes. Course embraces Theory of Accounts, Practical Accounting, Auditing, Commercial Law—also Bookkeeping and Business Practice. Hundreds of successful students now enjoying fine incomes. Write today to Dept. B, mentioning subject that interests you.

UNIVERSAL BUSINESS INSTITUTE, Inc.
27-29 East 22d Street
New York

Collier's

The National Weekly

New York, Saturday, October 19, 1907

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Collier's National Hotel Directory

BALTIMORE, MD.
Hotel Belvedere A palatial new steel structure of 12 stories, all rooms outside with bath. Ball Room, Theatre, Banquet Hall, \$2.50 a day up.
The Rennert E. \$1.50. Baltimore's leading hotel. Typical southern cooking. The kitchen of this hotel has made Maryland cooking famous.

BOSTON, MASS.
Copley Square HOTEL. Huntington Ave., Exeter and Blagden Sts. High-class modern house. 350 delightful rooms, 200 private baths. E. \$1.50 up.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Chicago Beach Hotel 51st, Boul. and Lake Shore. Finest hotel on the Great Lakes. Special Winter rates 450 rooms, 250 private baths. Plus Booklet on request.
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION
Lynnhaven Norfolk, Va. Ten story fireproof permanent hotel. 200 rooms—all outside—125 private baths. Service and equipment unsurpassed. N. C. Dietrich, Manager.
MARKLETON, PA.
Markleton Sanatorium Open all year. 1750 ft. elev. Finest baths in America. \$15 a week up.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The Grunewald Largest, newest and best. Cost \$2,000,000. "Unquestionably the best kept hotel in the South." Rates E. P. \$1 and up.
New Denechoud New Orleans' latest and most modern hotel. Built of steel, brick and concrete. Fronts on 4 streets. European plan \$1.50 up.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Breslin On Broadway, cor. 29th St. Centre of shopping and theatre district. Everything the best at reasonable prices. 500 large sunlit rooms, 300 with bath.
Collingwood West 35th St., near Fifth Ave. Convenient to fashionable shops, clubs and theatres. Modern, fireproof. E. V. Wishart.
Hotel Endicott 81st St. and Columbus Ave. Quiet family hotel. Adjoining finest parks, museums and drives. European, \$1.50 up.

Autumn Resorts

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Hotel Marlborough Occupies a commanding corner site on Grand Ave. Electric Elevator. Suites with Bath. \$3 a day and up. A. M. Sexton.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New Belmont Virginia ave. near beach. 6 story brick, steam heat, private baths, sun parlor, elevator. \$2 up daily. \$10 up weekly. W. J. Warrington.

THIS list of hotels is composed of only the best in each city, and any statement made can be relied upon absolutely. Travelers mentioning the fact of having selected their stopping place from these columns will be assured excellence of service and proper charges.

Fifth Avenue Hotel Madison Square, 23d and 24th Sts. This property has not been sold as reported. The high standard of excellence which has made it famous will be maintained. American plan, \$5. European plan, \$2. Hitchcock, Darling & Co.
Grand Union Hotel. Opposite Grand Central Station. Rooms \$1 a day up. Restaurants at moderate prices. Baggage to and from sta. free.
New Amsterdam 4th Ave. and 21st St. Two blocks from Madison Sq. \$1.00 up with use of bath. With private bath \$2.00 up.
Hotel Seville Madison Ave. and 29th St. Absolute quiet in the center of the city. Rates \$2 up. With bath \$2.50 to \$5. Edward Purchase, Manager.
The New Wellington 7th Ave. and 53rd St. 3 Remodeled and newly furnished throughout. 300 rooms with bath, \$2 upwards. J. F. Champlin.
PITTSBURG, PA.
Hotel Anderson Cor. 6th & Penn. Ave. Remodeled and Refurnished. Largest rooms in the city. Am. plan \$3 to \$5 per day. W. M. McKinnie.
Hotel Henry 5th Ave. & Smithfield St. In center of business section. Modern fireproof. European plan \$1.50 and up. E. E. Bonneville, Mgr.
Hotel Schenley Leading hotel in the city. Fireproof. Take car at 6th Ave. and Smithfield St. European plan \$2 a day and up.
TROY, N. Y.
Rensselaer New. Modeled after Old English Inn. Court yard in tile an artistic triumph. Grill. Fireproof. Suites with bath. European Plan.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Hotel Driscoll Facing U. S. Capitol and Grounds. Am. and Eu. plan. Modern in its equipment. Booklet on application. E. W. Wheeler, Mgr.
Hotel Johnson Penn. Ave. & 13th St. In center of city. Circulars furnished, giving points of interest. Am. \$2.50. Eu. \$1 up. Esau L. Johnson.
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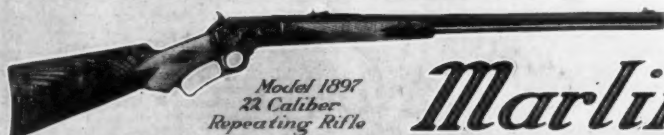
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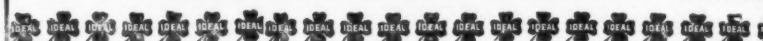
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Collier's
The National Weekly

Collier's Automobile Number
THE next issue of Collier's, October 26, will be the Annual Automobile Number. In addition to the usual 32-page paper, there will be a separate Automobile Section of twenty pages devoted entirely to this industry. The cover of the supplement has been drawn by J. C. Leyendecker, and the contents of the Automobile Section will include the following:

- The Popular-Priced Automobile**
By JAMES E. HOMANS
- Ten Years After**
(A review of the Automobile Industry)
By KENNETH MACKARNES GOODE
- The Joys of Touring**
By R. H. JOHNSTON
- The Utility Automobile in 1907**
All profusely illustrated with photographs

ASIDE from the Automobile Section, the contents of Collier's next week will include an article concerning the Caleb Powers case by Richard Washburn Child, the conclusion of Will Irwin's articles on the Japanese and the Pacific Coast, and the first of Walter Camp's articles dealing with the football season.

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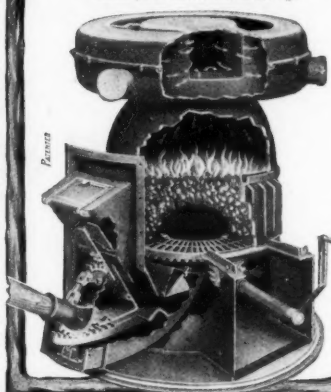
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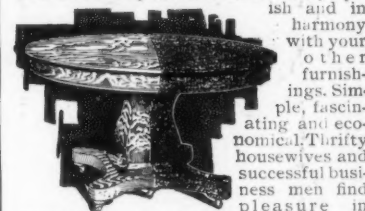
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THE STATES could do something to facilitate greatly the successful prosecution of murders like those in Idaho and Wyoming. Each could pass a law that it would, at least in murder cases, honor from courts of other States the service of process on witnesses. This would give to the State courts something of the greatly superior power of the National Government in the running down of crime. Which State will lead the way? And what do the associated attorney-generals think of the suggestion?

Famine Ahead

NOT SOON, BUT ALREADY: a timber famine is here; and worse, and steadily worse, faces us as each year passes. Americans use more wood per capita than any other people on the earth. They use more per capita each year than they used the year before. By destruction of our forests, streams have deteriorated, droughts and floods increased, the climate rendered more extreme, the value of the soil lessened. According to the best figures thus far to be had, the present rate of cutting, with the present rate of growth, would abolish our forests utterly by about the year 1930. Cutting must be regulated. Growth must be increased. The National Government and the few active States should have enthusiastic support in every effort to hurry forward this, the most pressing step in the preservation of our resources. The iron question can wait. Even the coal question can wait. The forest situation must be met. Nor should the forward movement flag until our forests are sufficient to feed our streams and regulate our climate; otherwise we shall be foolish for ourselves and but unworthy ancestors to those who must meet the problems of existence when we of 1907 are but a memory of the past.

Power

SOME CONGRESSMEN are inclined to resent the encroachment of the Administration and the Governors on what the legislators deem their special duty of giving direction to the national expenditure. For their comfort we remind them that Queen ELIZABETH ordered her Parliaments to refrain from discussing matters of state and that JAMES I said that even as it was atheism and blasphemy in a creature to dispute what the Deity might do, so was it presumption and sedition in a subject to question the performances of a king. So our Congressmen may reflect that the tendency has been on the whole in their direction. More seriously, it may safely be asserted that most of the Governors and the President to-day represent a higher patriotism than the Senate and the House; and if this had been otherwise the so-called encroachments of the Executive would have been impossible.

True: But—

SAIID ONE now prominent in America: "The politicians are better than their constituents, and especially are they less to blame than the men of business." Granted; but the politicians are the nation's trustees, and ought to be not only above the average, but led by motives the highest that human nature knows.

Mr. Roosevelt

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST TOUR put into a still brighter light his extensive popularity and the people's confidence. No Wall Street or collegiate coolness can cool the national enthusiasm. If he would consent to run again he would probably still further break the grip of the Democrats upon the Solid South, and the contest would resemble a hundred-mile dash between a crustacean and the Empire State Express.

Retrospect

WHEN MR. MOODY was put upon the Supreme Court of the United States by Mr. ROOSEVELT, and the act was almost universally applauded, we received some opprobrium for our humble protest against such treatment of the bench. In the current number of the "American Magazine" Mr. LINCOLN STEFFENS says:

"Assailed from below, HENRY was attacked from above, too. From the moment he started after MITCHELL, Senator FULTON led a big grafters' intrigue at Washington to undermine HENRY with the President. KNOX had resigned the Attorney-Generalship, and Attorney-General MOODY, a very politic man, did not support HENRY. He didn't want to remove 'JACK' MATTHEWS from the United States Marshalship, and HENRY had to force that. When Judge BELLINGER died, MOODY had W. W. COTTON, chief counsel at Portland for the Harriman system, appointed to the Federal bench. HENRY's charges and his success in convicting Congressman WILLIAMSON beat that move, which would have defeated his whole prosecution. And finally, when, later, HENRY proposed the appointment of W. C. BRISTOL for United States District Attorney in HALL's place, HENRY had to go to Washington and at a meeting of the lawyers in the Cabinet, with the help of Secretaries HITCHCOCK, TAFT, and ROOT, BONAPARTE and METCALF, force MOODY's hand."

Conditions in Chicago

A DOCUMENT IS SENT TO US, elaborate and plausible, by the publishers of the principal Chicago German newspapers, intended to prove that the rejection of the charter at the late election was due to the efforts of the United Societies, whose hostility was incurred by the rejection of their views on the Sunday liquor question. We are unable to take this view of the election. The temperance movement is not only making astonishing gains in the country and small towns everywhere, but even in a big city with a population like Chicago's probably about as many voters were offended by the position of the societies as were sympathetically influenced by it. With reason or without, Chicago was afraid of higher taxes and afraid of the lodgment of so much power in the mayor at a time when it would be first used by a man of the Busse stamp. Other causes assisted: these led.

Take Your Wife

THE WORK OF BURNS in San Francisco has been much appreciated, and certainly one remark of that detective deserves recording here. When detectives in the service of the railroads endeavored to spirit away a witness troublesome to those energetic corporations, they took the method of pretending to be friendly magazine writers and inviting the witness to an outing in an automobile. BURNS discovered what was going on. "Accept," said he, "but take your wife." Disconcerted by the unexpected appearance of the lady, but not having any refusal of the witness to put them on their guard, the railroad detectives were soon and easily arrested, and "Take your wife" stands as a monument to the lucid mind of BURNS.

A Platform

AMONG THE MANY DEVELOPMENTS of interest in San Francisco, we single out the speech of District Attorney LANGDON in accepting renomination from a party to which he did not belong:

"Against the corrupt moneys brought here with a fixed purpose to defeat government and law by the arch-criminals, the beneficent moneys of public-spirited citizens, who have dared to use their moneys in a public trust, have been used to sustain justice and government. To-day that massing of this organized service has put a mayor and a boss in jail, and the impotency of personal privilege in the face of an effective democracy has been shown in the conviction of the 'man higher up.' This prosecution has faced down talented crime with talented honor, and so long as our conditions demand it the same kind of a fight shall be made. The public duty must be done,

and it is our business to secure and organize the means by which it shall be done, a righteous God and an honest people willing.

"In so far as this public prosecution is concerned, this is a non-partizan campaign, because the issues are such as all honest parties ought and may agree upon. . . .

"Wherever the recognized moral law is involved politics should disregard party lines."

And Mr. LANGDON has already proved the sincerity of what he says.

The Bourbon Hope

UNTIL ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN came to dominate the situation it was the custom in national conventions for the States to boom favorite sons and to vote for home talent on the first ballot at least. But, with this complimentary voting disposed of, the contest resolved itself into a battle of the second-choice candidates. Consequently, in a free-for-all race for the Presidency, political prophets are accustomed to select as the winner the candidate who is the second choice of the most delegates—provided, of course, no one candidate has a majority in the convention. From present indications the next Republican convention may have points of resemblance to the old-time nominating convention; indeed there is evidence that powerful interests are planning to have it so. The one first choice is ROOSEVELT; him, because of his formal renunciation, no State can be pledged to. Then with Illinois for CANNON, Indiana for FAIRBANKS, Pennsylvania for KNOX, New York for HUGHES, and a few of the other larger State delegations pledged to favorite sons, a free-for-all convention is assured, in which the conservatives, after the first-ballot favorite sons are disposed of, hope to be dominant. This strategy can be aided by that careful supervision of the personnel of the delegations which the old machine, in the various States, is able to effect; but it will end in smoke.

Taft

THE HOPE OF THE TAFT BOOMERS has been to carry him into office as the political heir and sole legatee of ROOSEVELT. To this purpose the President, with a frankness unconcealed to those close about him, has lent the comfort of his advice and his active aid. The disinclination of the public to accept this program becomes daily more apparent. Again and again, in little county conventions, the Taft promoters learn with chagrin that Republicans, who endorse ROOSEVELT and his policies without reserve, draw the line at letting him name his successor. ARTHUR I. VORYS of Ohio, political manager of the Taft candidacy, has taken his troubles to the President. In the seclusion of Mr. ROOSEVELT's private car as he was speeding West, according to the press despatches, Mr. VORYS pointed out to the Chief Executive the "necessity for a better understanding among the Roosevelt men of the country as to action upon his successor, it being agreed that Secretary TAFT is the person favored by the President." The situation was cited of a Southern Congressional District where, after endorsing President ROOSEVELT, the delegates seemed oblivious of the action expected of them, and, being Treasury office-holders, voted to endorse Secretary CORTLYOU for the Presidential nomination instead of Mr. TAFT. TAFT is a good man; but while the country desires a "Roosevelt man," if it can not have the President himself, we do not believe it has yet decided what representative of liberal ideas it would prefer.

Hughes

GOVERNOR HUGHES as a Presidential availability expands daily. This thought's chief hindrance is the lack of knowledge and personal contact with him west of Buffalo. He has never traveled, and his public life has been too short to give him a national personality. But he persistently refuses to let those who would do so turn a finger in the interest of putting him in the White House. What sentiment there is for him is spontaneous, unorganized, and unmanaged.

One Favorite Son

WHILE OTHERS LIE AWAKE of nights or find bitterness in the cocktail cup, Uncle JOE CANNON enjoys his honors before they fly. His is a mellow, comforting boom to take with a nightcap before the grate fire, an inspirer of pleasant dreams. It vexes no one. It neither toils nor spins nor waxes nor wanes. If the boys want to run him for President, he is not the one to spoil the fun for himself or them. Why should we not have favorite sons? It is a harmless custom and deceives no statesman whose experience is as ripe as Uncle JOE's.

What Mr. Root Might Do

WERE THE UNITED STATES ready to buy new territory, probably it could at this time make no more valuable acquisition than the peninsula of Lower California. Aside from the value of the land itself, its possession would undoubtedly add much strength to any position which we might be forced to

assume in relation to international politics on the Pacific, and would do much to augment our national muscles, which, as the President has frequently pointed out so clearly, must be ready for the regulation and defense of the Panama Canal. A well-protected coaling station somewhere within striking distance of the Pacific mouth of the Canal is a necessity which is recognized. Moreover, for strategic purposes in case of a war that issued from Asiatic waters, the Gulf of California, narrow, seven hundred miles long, and partly fortified by batteries at Cape San Lucas, and at advantageous points on the eastern side of the peninsula, would be, in its function as a harbor and as a base for supply and coaling depots, invaluable to our forces on the Pacific. Puget Sound in the north is at present the most available refuge for a hard-pressed squadron, and is so far away from the Canal as to render dubious the possibility of assistance coming from Atlantic waters. The suggestion of purchase is not new; many years ago it was discussed in Washington, but the rise of Asiatic Powers and the Canal project have more than doubled the desirability of the possession. The purposes of Mr. Root's visit to Mexico are not very well defined. That his excursion was prompted in part by the Administration's interest in Lower California is not beyond reasonable belief.

Gout and High Living

ANOTHER DIETETIC IDOL is shattered. One of the high experts at that weightiest and most massy-fronted of medical gatherings, the British Medical Association, has nailed to the church door the thesis that food has little or nothing to do with gout. And, more significant yet, there were few that rose to rebuke the heresy, and they in but faltering tones. Probably few beliefs have given the great mass of plain human beings more satisfaction than the idea that for luxurious living a price had to be paid and the name of that price was gout. Dives might fare sumptuously every day, but the twinge in the great toe would get him at last. It was relatively little in itself, but it was a great comfort as an unmistakable outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual penalty which he would suffer later. It was almost the only punishment that ever was actually seen to descend from Heaven upon the unrighteous rich. Nearly all others they could buy off, and now even this is not sure to strike. The world has always associated gout and blue blood together. The great SYDENHAM described gout as the "*Dominus morborum et morbus dominorum*" (Lord of diseases and disease of lords). But science long ago discovered that this is merely because only the wealthy classes can afford such trivial ills, like neurasthenia and bad teeth and hay fever and sick headache and baldness. The poor had it just as hard and as frequently, only they could not afford to lie off for a sore toe, or to indulge themselves in the luxury of medical attendance. The value of gout as a terrible example of the results of idleness is almost entirely destroyed. Worse yet, it can no longer be used with such dramatic force to point the moral of the profitableness of plain living and abstinence. Like the renowned hobnail liver of the drunkard, it has been found to occur in prohibitionists and—tell it not in Gath—even within the innermost circle of the vegetarians. Uric acid is certainly not the cause of the disease, and probably a mere symptom; and the diet of grass and mineral water, long held to be the refuge of the gouty, is cast down from its throne.

Boston Gas Again

MR. ARTHUR H. GRANT, guiding spirit of that Municipal Ownership Publishing Bureau, which, under subsidy from many corporations, deluges the country press with arguments against municipal ownership, continues to search his soul for sounds to express his disappointment at our failure to apologize to him. We ventured the opinion that if the Boston Gas Company can furnish gas at 80 cents per thousand cubic feet, and pay good returns on its investment, then New York should be able to buy gas for 75 cents. As the ready champion of corporations, Mr. GRANT wrote to tell us that we did not stop to think that the Boston Gas Company pays only \$1.90 per ton for its coal, while the New York company pays \$3.50. This represented, said Mr. GRANT, a difference in the cost of production of 15 cents per thousand cubic feet. The point was elaborated, and then Mr. GRANT pronounced: "I am interested to know whether, having unintentionally misled the public into the attitude of unfair condemnation of a local industry, you will make the *amende honorable*." Let us see whether or not an *amende* is called for: The facts are that the Boston company last year manufactured about two and a quarter billion cubic feet of gas, and purchased from another company under the same general control nearly as much more. In manufacturing, the company paid \$3.49 per ton for retort coal, and \$5 per ton for generator coal. The cost of production amounted to \$.3130 per thousand cubic feet. The gas purchased cost \$.2995 per thousand cubic feet, and had a candle

power of 18.42 as against a candle power of 21.09 for the gas manufactured. Instead of \$1.90 per ton, the cost of coal to the supplying company, under a contract which expires on December 1 next, was \$2.06. Considering the quality, the manufactured gas cost less than the purchased gas. Of course, the explanation of the cheaper rate in Boston depends mainly upon no such item as cheaper cost of coal in New York or Boston. It lies in the intelligent supervision which Massachusetts exercises over its public service corporations, and in the shameful neglect of supervision which has been the rule in New York. In one, the State has been master; in the other, the corporations have ruled. We do not suppose that Mr. GRANT deliberately intended to deceive the readers of his anti-municipal ownership magazine when he published a fragment of one of our letters to him with his comments thereon, but may we not remind him that before making such statements he might have followed his own counsel "to get at least such facts as are readily available"?

New Jersey

NEW JERSEY VOTERS who want to do the best thing for the State, in the coming election for Governor, are puzzled. Senator COLBY's New Idea Party has from the beginning worked within the Republican organization. Largely as a result of its efforts, the Republicans have adopted almost all the vital principles which the New Idea Party has been urging. But the Republican candidate for Governor is suspected of disloyalty to this platform, although many of the New Idea leaders have faith in him. Meanwhile, the old bosses, except LENTZ, are in charge of the Republican organization; and many of the New Idea rank and file are unable to see that they have gained much so long as this is so. The Democrats have nominated a candidate who is perfectly clean, but whose reticence about declaring issues makes him an unsatisfactory alternative. If the Republican candidate is elected, and the platform which the New Idea Party has brought about turns out to be false promises, it will do much to strengthen a conviction commonly held that reform movements like Senator COLBY's are best conducted independent of party lines.

An Autumn Incident

AT THIS SEASON when the folk of the city are bringing to a close their vacations we hear much and have much to say about their return to the regular grooves. To those who dwell in the country all the year round, this autumnal exodus of "boarders" also marks a renewal of life in the old and somewhat eventless ruts. They so rarely visit a city themselves that it is a great event when the dwellers of the city come pouring in among them. This invasion is something of an education to them, perhaps a little cheapening, but none the less broadening for that. Village gossip is for the time shelved. Instead, the farmer throws more gusto into his dry, homespun wit; his wife questions her guests about the doings of that strange body known as "Society"; the daughter masters every metropolitan tuck and furbelow for future use at church sociables; and the boy acquires strange new oaths which work well on the plow horse. All this is as much education to them as the scientific stacking of a load of hay is to a broker. And when the last departing trunk has been piled into the farm wagon the revulsion is not wholly pleasant. The farm ceases to have a title; the farmer takes down the signs rudely painted, "To Tipping Rock," "To Devil's Den," and stores them in the woodshed against the coming of another summer. The good housewife relaxes her newly acquired but unthrifty habit of a fresh gown before supper. The small boy drives home the cows, unaccompanied by any kindred spirit in a Russian blouse; and the solitary sweet-fern cigarette behind the barn has lost its aroma. These country folk have been having the stimulation of the swift, cruel old world. They have caught a glimpse of its bustle and sophistication—perhaps with disgust, perhaps with longing. At any rate it shows an independent and rugged courage and a philosophy that is serene, even though unconscious, to settle back so silently into the dull routine of their sane, homely lives.

Amateur Ethics

OUR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS have entered upon another year of work. Those who have no sons in attendance know of this fact through the expansive reports from the gridiron. Graduate coaches arrive, and the football squad is put through its preliminary paces. The outlook is "bright," "promising," or "discouraging," accordingly as veteran players have left college, as the preparatory schools have sent up proficient candidates. The burning regret at one college is that all the promising athletes of the preparatory schools chose another. The boards of strategy are hard at work devising baffling plays. Herewith is reproduced, with all its eccentricities of orthography and composition, a communication recently received by the principal of one of the leading preparatory schools of the East:

"GENTLEMEN:

"Dear Sirs—Would like to know if I can earn my way at your College, as I am an alround athletice haveing started the B. B. season with the Southwark F. C. of Shilo. But owing to buisness engagement I had to cut away from the game. I faned 17 of the Hamilton Square team in a game very lately, and without any working out I show better form today than IMLY who made such a showing at Pennington Seminary last spring and there is no reason why I should not do great work next season. I am a good football & basketball plaier with plenty of nerve fast on the track & a good jumper.

"I am 19 years old stand 6.2 in my barefeet & weigh 173 lbs. in baseball togs.

"I am also one of the few men that have to my credit a draw fight with JACK BLACKBURN the negro lightweight & JOE THOMAS the undefeated welterweight (6 rounds each) & should prove a good one in eather a football or basket ball game.

"Please name the best you can do.

"I beg to remain yours truely, — — —."

Poor, huge, six-footer, with feet that doubtless ache like those of the boiler-maker guard in Mr. ADE's "The College Widow," when he tries to put "patent-leathers" on and go to a party. It is men like these, utterly unsophisticated, often even earnest savages, whom tricky trainers and misguided alumni make fools and even knaves of sometimes. Happily they are fewer now than they used to be. But it takes time in a country still as new as ours for them to learn that sport has its special ethics, that a gentleman may not have his board paid by his college athletic association even though he has honestly "fanned 17" in an afternoon at Hamilton Square and fought a negro lightweight to a draw.

Figures

"WHY," pertinently inquires the "Methodist," published in Fulton, Kentucky, if COLLIER'S is telling bald-faced lies at the expense of reputable business men, don't they take it to the courts and pray for damages?" The query is addressed to the Proprietary Association of America, and was inspired by its widespread charge that COLLIER'S has been recklessly slandering honest patent medicines. The Association's answer is fairly luminous: "If you have read the series of articles in COLLIER'S you will remember that not more than a dozen or so patent medicines were attacked by name." Not more than a dozen or so! It is, indeed, grievous to see our modest efforts so belittled. According to our count we have made specific charges, giving the names of the medicine or the owner, or both, in some two hundred and sixty odd instances. Some of these dealt with quack doctors or institutions, but the majority with patent medicines. And the Association mathematician has been able to find "not more than a dozen or so." Evidently the business manager of the "Methodist" was not impressed by the "canned mathematics." With quite painful frankness he informs the once powerful and feared fraud-medicine combine of his conviction, confirmed by their reply, that their "whole 'kit and bilin' is based on falsehood and perverted facts." Out they go from the pages of the "Methodist." One more publication cleanses itself of this stain, and one more instance is afforded to the Proprietary Association of the waning power of its policies and practises. The day is past when the leading patent-medicine interests could defeat legislation aimed at them by means of peremptory telegrams to the newspapers to fall in line in accordance with the Red Clause contract, and the change is to the credit of the press.

The Apple Trees at Even

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE

AH! long ago it seems to me,
Those sweet old days of summer,
When I was young and fair was she,
And sorrow only rumor.

AND all the day the roving bees
Clung to the sninging clover,
And robins in the apple trees
Answered the faint-voiced plover.

THE apple blossoms kissed her hair,
The daisies prayed her wreathe them;
Ah, me! the blossoms still are there,
But she lies deep beneath them.

I NOW have turned my thoughts to God,
Earth from my heart I sever;
With fast and prayer I onward plod,
With prayer and fast forever.

YET when the white-robed priest speaks low
And bids me think of Heaven,
I always hear the breezes blow
The apple trees at even.

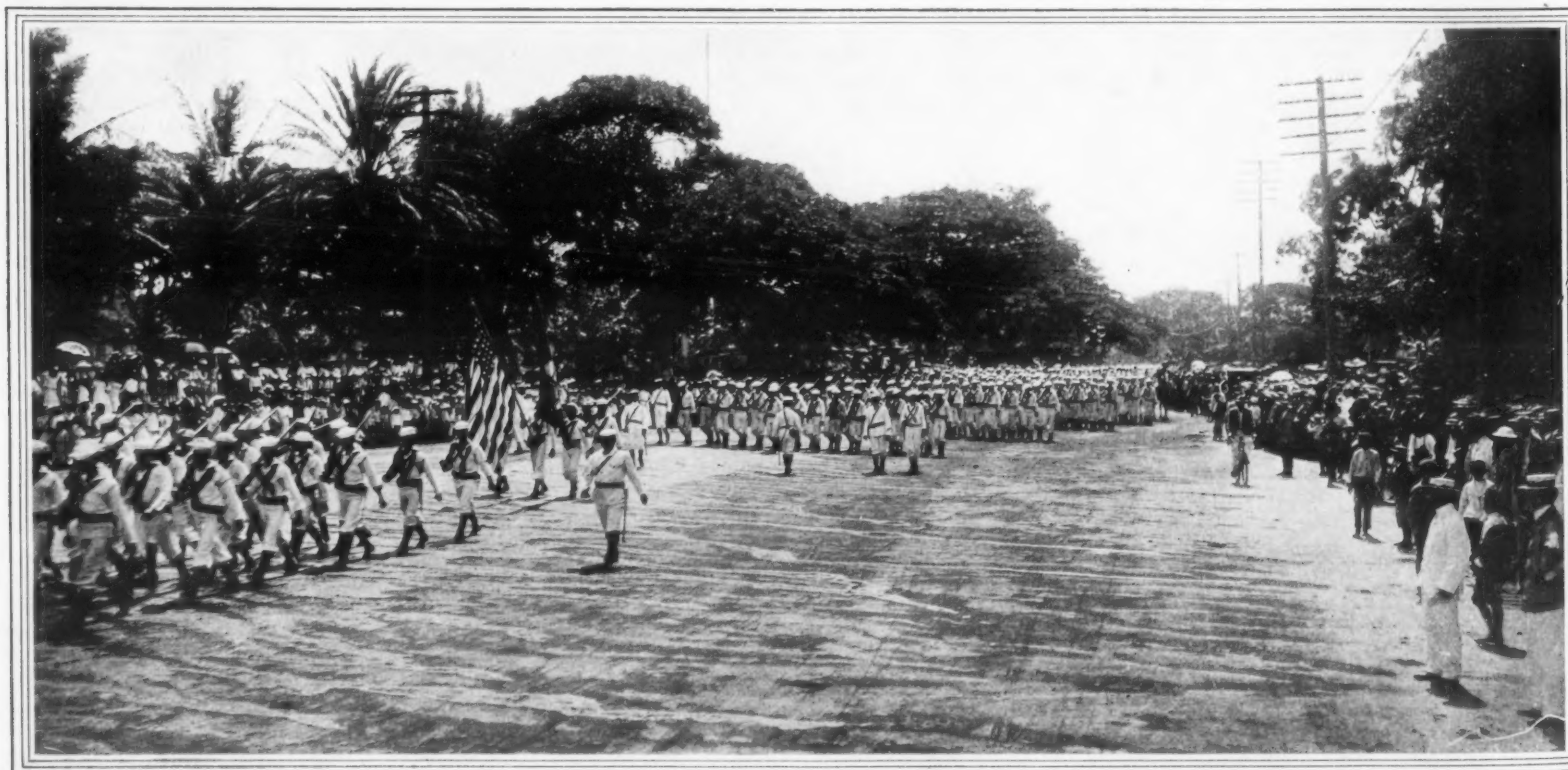
The Stars and Stripes in Our Island Possessions



Meeting Held in Manila to Protest Against the Filipinos' Disrespectful Treatment of the Flag

FOLLOWING the election for the Assembly held in the Philippines, July 31, the Filipinos in celebrating their victories at the polls showed a wholesale disregard for the American flag. Parades were conducted for days in which thousands of Philippine or Katipunan flags were carried, while the rear of the procession was brought up with a ragged urchin carrying a six-cent American flag. Although this behavior was the work of political demagogues rather than an expression of the feeling of the people at large, little was done to stop it. For the first time since American occupation a committee headed by the church and by business men was appointed and a mass-meeting called to force the Commission to correct the abuses. All Americans in the city adorned their coat lapels with miniature flags. Three days before the meeting, Friday, August 23, the Commission passed an amendment to the sedition law prohibiting the speaking, writing, or printing of anything

detrimental to the Government in these islands. The legislation was aimed, primarily, at certain Filipino demagogues, but it also affected what had been prepared to be said at the mass-meeting. The Americans announced that the mass-meeting would be held, rain or shine, in the Grand Theatre on Calle Cerrantes. The 26th Infantry Band was engaged to furnish music, merchants supplied flags and bunting, and the Elks Club installed their electric flag on the stage as a background for the committee and the speakers. The army and navy and the veteran army of the Philippines attended, the latter organization marching into the theatre in a body. Four thousand Americans, men, women, and children, were gathered. Among the speakers was Congressman Kinney, of Rock Island, Ill. The display of the insurrecto flags is believed to be no expression of the entire Filipino people. Their politicians are responsible for the enactment of the first bit of harsh law to be made against their own people



Bluejackets from the American Cruiser Squadron Marching Through the Streets of Honolulu

THE largest parade of armed men ever seen in the streets of the Hawaiian capital took place August 16, last, when the sailors and marines from our armored cruisers were sent ashore. The white and native population felt that this show of fighting men acted as a valuable object-lesson to the 65,000 Orientals who have emigrated to the islands

The Boss of Breathitt

The Story of a Kentucky County and its Overlord

Caleb Powers, who has spent seven years in a Kentucky prison and been convicted three times of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, Democratic Governor-Elect in 1899, once engaged in a debate in which he supported the contention that "the earth is round, and the sun is stationary." Two country ministers, who relied upon the Bible to prove that the world is flat, opposed him. In the story of his life, Powers says that "the judges decided against me as promptly as a Goebelite jury of the present day decides against a political opponent." The stranger rubs his eyes in bewilderment at the truth about "Kentucky justice," the close interweaving of politics with the administration of the criminal law in that State, and the existence of such a Middle Ages character as James Hargis. A second article will deal with Caleb Powers and his trials

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

JUDGE JAMES HARGIS, charged with three murders, proprietor, with his brother, of the "Mammoth Department Store" in Jackson, Kentucky, was acquitted the other day at Sandy Hook of the charge of procuring the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox. The trial vividly illustrated the grip that Hargis has on Breathitt County, and indicated an influence that extends beyond the county's borders to the State-house at Frankfort. Hargis is the king of Breathitt. He has a faculty for being genial with everybody; he has money, a rough diplomacy, and political influence to hold a tremendous following, and to maintain over the class in Breathitt whose trigger fingers are most affected by corn whisky, a protecting patronage and mastery. His followers believe that he can procure a pardon for any one whose political complexion is right, and who can prove his usefulness in a game played in a region educated by the old-fashioned feuds, by inter-family killings, and the vendetta. That the House of Hargis has numbered among its retainers the "bad men of Breathitt" is common knowledge in Jackson. That they were in nearly full possession of the legal machinery of a county where the law seldom became acquainted with enforcement is undisputed. That human life is held cheap in the realm of Hargis is proved by three recent murder trials.

The Bloody Aftermath of the Election of 1901

BREATHITT COUNTY already has this distinction: Jackson, its small county seat, has come to be called the City of Sudden Death. The town perches on a series of muddy foot-hills. One receives the impression that the houses, whitewashed, painted without regard to harmony of color, are there only for a moment; that they have come in from the country, like the lean, grim, sallow, loose-gaited mountaineers, and have gathered on the banks of the yellow, log-ridden Kentucky River to take a drink and move on. But Jackson is permanent, and the Hargises are its royal family.

The court-house and the Hargis store stand face to face, the muddy street between. A fence runs from the back of the store to the Hargis stable, thence down toward the river to the residence of the King Hargis. Oyer in the court-house was the office of Ed. Callahan, sheriff of the county and prime minister to the King. In their hands rested the absolute control of the court-house, and of criminal prosecutions in the county. Any one promised immunity from arrest and conviction by Hargis believed that the promise was as good as the fulfilment. The county was being governed from the Hargis store, and in the office above the store was a supply of ammunition and firearms which, the stranger learns, might be borrowed by any one who stood well with the King, and which served as a demonstration for moral effect, like a nation's display of a squadron of battleships.

Hargis himself is a very large man, with sloping shoulders. He resembles some well-fed police inspector. He has the bearing of one who gives orders and takes none. Though three of his brothers have been killed in Breathitt County, he does not look like a feudist of the "good, old-fashioned kind." He talks shyly to the stranger, ventures the opinion that the press has sadly abused him, and offers to show the stranger his store.

Such is the man who went to Sandy Hook in July to stand trial for his life. The story of the assassinations leading to his arrest is not difficult to learn. Many citizens in Jackson were witnesses of the important events that preceded and followed the killings, and

others saw the actual murders. Some of these witnesses have discreetly disappeared, but many remain who tell, both in and out of court, a narrative too nicely dovetailed to be doubted.

The election of 1901 was the beginning of trouble.

Hargis was Democratic candidate for county judge, Ed. Callahan for sheriff, and James Cockrell for town marshal. An election in Breathitt is to the ordinary election, in the matter of excitement, as $x^2 \times 60$ is to x ; and the campaign of 1901 was particularly bitter even for Breathitt. The Democratic machine being in control of Hargis, he was declared elected, as was also Callahan. There was a contest, however. J. B. Marcum, a young attorney of Jackson, was engaged to represent the contestants. During the taking of testimony in Marcum's office, with Hargis and Callahan present, a row in which revolvers were produced started. For his part in the affair, Marcum went to the police judge and paid his fine. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hargis. James and Tom Cockrell, brother officers, tried to serve the warrant. This led to more trouble. A few days later Tom Cockrell and Ben Hargis came together, and Ben Hargis was killed. Cockrell was committed to jail by Judge James Hargis and held without bail.

Dr. B. D. Cox, being the guardian of Tom Cockrell, asked for his release on bail. The agitation was taken up by the citizens of Jackson, and grew to such proportions that even the House of Hargis could perceive the gathering of clouds of popular disapproval. There appeared in Jackson a knot of men from the mountains, thirsty for whisky and regardless of their fellow

insects. Out of the dark there bellowed the voices of three shotguns from under the fence by the Hargis barn, and Dr. Cox cried out: "Oh, Lord, oh, Lord!" These were his last words. Men who have confessed to firing the shots testified that back of the Hargis house, on the slope toward the river, stood Judge Hargis, who commended them, saying: "You got him, boys. I heard him bellow like a big bull!"

Judge Hargis was county judge. Callahan was sheriff, but no investigation or arrests were made. Jackson citizens were a little timid about suggesting that anything be done to punish the murderers or to check further assassinations.

It was hotter weather when the town marshal, James Cockrell, stood on the corner across from the court-house after eating his midday meal. A volley of shots blazed out of the upper window of the court-house itself. Cockrell started to run down an alley. This was almost his last act of volition. Judge Hargis was county judge. Callahan was sheriff, but the court-house held the assassins till dark, guarded from investigation by Callahan's deputies, and nothing was done to apprehend the murderers. Several persons witnessed the killing. Among them was John Patrick, who was told that he had better slip quietly away. He departed.

The House of Hargis, however, now began to receive some unwelcome publicity. Patrick was in Lexington and wrote that he would come to Breathitt if given protection and tell what he knew. Within a few days thereafter James B. Marcum, who opposed the Hargis faction in the election cases, sent to a newspaper the statement that his life was in danger, and with this was published an affidavit of one Mose Feltner, a shambling, good-natured, rather well-educated mountaineer. He stated that Judge Hargis and Ed. Callahan had arranged for him to shoot Marcum in the back. Feltner told of another arrangement by which he, John Smith, John Abner, and Tom White, pardoned through Hargis's influence for a former killing, were to shoot down Marcum from a quarry near Marcum's residence. He told also of a third plot for White to shoot Marcum from the Hargis store, which failed because Marcum at that time carried his little baby in his arms wherever he went, and of how Hargis had upbraided White for not shooting, and said: "You ought to have sent the child to hell with him. They will all have to be killed when they grow up, anyway."

The Killing of Marcum

NONE of these printed letters and affidavits tended to soften the spirit of the Hargis faction. Besides, Marcum was about to represent the election contestants, and also to produce testimony as to the plots against him.

Mrs. Marcum still lives in Jackson, just across the street from the Hargis property. She is a slight woman with a firm jaw; a light burns in her eyes. She is bringing up her children in Jackson, and some of them are boys. Mrs. Marcum will recite to the stranger



JUDGE JAMES HARGIS

The deposed ruler of a section of Kentucky where it has been said by a native humorist that "the only law is the pure feud law." Hargis has been tried for procuring three murders



SANDY HOOK, KENTUCKY

A desolate, almost inaccessible spot, thirty-five miles from a railroad, with a population of one hundred, was chosen by Hargis for staging his own murder trial

men. At the same time a number of Hargis's enemies left Jackson.

But Dr. Cox did not leave town. One evening he was lured out of his office by a call for his services. His home faced that of Judge Hargis. The streets of Jackson are unlighted. A lantern carried in the hand plays a tune of light upon the palings of the fence along that road, and on a spring evening attracts

in Breathitt, in a calm, even voice, the story of that reign of terror when she walked with her husband about the town hoping to protect him, hoping that those who had planned to take her husband's life would not shoot at a woman; waiting with clasping and unclasping hands for his return on those occasions when he had ventured out alone without her or without his baby.

"Curt" Jett killed Marcum. "Curt" was Breathitt's premier "bad man." He has confessed to the crime, and according to that confession, which he has since retracted, Hargis and Callahan arranged the preparatory matters.

Marcum was shot as he stood on the court-house steps in the sunlight. Jett came out of the court-house door, brought Marcum down with the first shot, and then fired another "to make sure."

Hargis was county judge. Callahan was sheriff. Hargis, leaning on the counter of his store, Callahan, in a rocking chair, saw the killing. Neither hurried into action. They said they could not see the assassin because of the smoke: Jett used smokeless cartridges. Jett ran back into the court-house; Callahan thought it dangerous for any one to go in there to search for the murderer. Perhaps he was right. Captain B. J. Ewen was standing beside Marcum when the latter went down. He testifies that he saw who did the work, but that when he was called to the Hargis stronghold and asked if he knew anything, fear caused him to deny the record of his eyes; and that Hargis then said: "Ewen, you are the smartest man in the United States. You didn't see who fired that shot." Jett remained in town for a few days after the killing. No one molested him. He was notoriously "bad," a nephew of the Hargis brothers, a curious character who a few days before the killing had rescued a boy from drowning by jumping off a bridge into a log-jammed eddy of the Kentucky River, and when sober lived up to his own rough code of morals. He drank freely, however, and felt no fear in Jackson. The machinery for arresting and convicting criminals was in the hands of the House of Hargis. Jett himself had held the position of turnkey of the jail.

The Ramifications of a Breathitt Feud

SUCH was the story of the Breathitt assassinations that stirred up Kentucky. But the stranger of an inquisitive mind in Jackson may spend weeks in learning all that these killings involved; all the branching lines of jealousies, hatreds, histories, and events which are attached to these main incidents. One man out of every two connected with the Cox, Cockrell, and Marcum murders had previously killed some one, or has since been killed by somebody. These killings bear upon others. One criminal trial involves the next. One election may mean in this land that neither forgets nor forgives a hundred sudden deaths. The clerk in the store loses his position because his sister's husband has shot at the storekeeper's brother. Before much time has passed a quarrel between two has resolved itself into a bitterness that spreads over the whole town or country like an infectious disease that is beyond diagnosis and has its run just as scarlet fever works in and out of the system.

Nowhere, perhaps, is the character of the shooting men of Breathitt so well read as in the testimony given at the time Judge Hargis was successfully seeking to be admitted to bail a few months ago. Alex. Hargis stated that "there has been no enforcement of law for forty years that I know of." A deputy sheriff, Hiram Centers, was asked whether at a previous trial he had seen one Ance White with a gun protruding from his pocket. "Would you allow a man to stay in court exposing a pistol?" he was asked. "If the Court didn't mind," he answered. Some of the testimony of Ance White himself will reveal the character of most of the testimony in all these trials. "I was down to the court-house," said White, telling about the Cockrell trial, "and Judge Hargis came to me and asked me if I had a pistol, and I told him no, and he told me to come to the store with him, and I went, and we walked around behind the counter, and he pulled out a drawer, and there was a 45-Colt laying there, and he says: 'You take this pistol and six cartridges.' I took the pistol, and I put her in my pocket, and about that time Alex. Hargis's boy, Selden, came along, and he sort of hesitated, and the Judge said: 'Go on about your business. What are your damned eyes fixed on something that don't concern you for?' and he talked some more short to the boy. We came up the stair steps and I said: 'Judge, what do you want me to do with this pistol?' and he said: 'You go up to the court-house and sit down by Hiram Hays and 'Curt' Jett, and if any trouble comes up kill Cockrell, Vaughn, Cox, Mack Cockrell,' and some one else—I don't know who. I remember it was five I was to pick. Sometimes I think the other feller was Jim Marcum."

"Q. Could you conceal this long pistol under your

A. Not at all times. When I set down she'd reach I touch me in the face."
Which end did you have up?"
I. Muzzle end."

Asbury Spicer was testifying that he, John Smith, and John Abner had been procured by James and Elbert Hargis and Callahan to kill Cox, and placed in ambush under the cover of the Hargis fence. He was asked who fired the first shot. His answer illustrated the nonchalance with which these men look upon a killing. "I think John Smith fired the first shot," he replied, "and Abner was setting down. I am not

brother of James Hargis, Senator Alex. Hargis of Jackson, in filing suit against the Lexington "Leader" for stating his connection with the crimes, made an amusing mistake. After denying his complicity in the Marcum murder, he added that he "in truth and in fact had done all in his power to prevent the assassination," a statement which, if true, lends itself to the supposition that Alex. Hargis endeavored to dissuade his brother James from bearing too much enmity. Alex. Hargis and the Judge "do not speak" now.

One of the three victims in Jackson was Dr. Cox. Hargis was indicted for procuring his murder. At first it was attempted to hold the trial in Jackson, but the farce, arranged as usual by Hargis to travesty a criminal trial, proved to be too stimulating. It was necessary to call in troops to protect the special judge who, through Hargis's influence, had been appointed to try the case. Then Hargis, reversing his usual statement that Breathitt is a law-abiding place, contended strenuously that on account of the lawlessness of Breathitt he could not secure a fair trial in that county.

So the case was brought to Sandy Hook. A stranger wonders why. "Kentucky has never heard of Sandy Hook," said a witness. "And I don't believe that Sandy Hook has ever heard of Kentucky," replies another. The town has twenty-odd buildings and a tiny, box-like county court-house which looks like a modest livery stable. Perhaps a hundred people live there. There is no telegraph line. There are thirty miles of unspeakable roads between the court-house and the railway. Mail comes twice a week. Behind each house in Sandy Hook is a truck patch which furnishes the main support of the families. To the stranger it seems a grotesque setting for the trial of an important case. Inaccessible, and surrounded by a wilderness, it would seem impossible that a serious judicial drama could be played there. But to the wise the reason was plain. Another such outcome was to be avoided as that at Jackson, where Special Judge "Old Bill" Carnes had conducted one trial in such a way as to excite the citizens to indignant protest.

In the sweltering heat of July the trial opened. In the 20 x 20 court-room within four plastered, scarred and scrawled walls, the stage was set. Special Judge "Old Bill" Carnes, who had come so near to turning the Jackson farce into a tragedy that the militia was necessary to save the situation, had been replaced by Judge Moody, whom Governor Beckham had assigned to the case only a few days before. Judge Hargis had driven over from Breathitt County two days before the trial began. For the entertainment of the unusual crowd a traveling showman had set up a frame of "nigger babies." Knocking these down with soggy baseballs was a popular sport, and Judge Hargis joined as heartily as any. Marbles and foot races were popular. Judge Hargis lent his encouragement to these sports. The town was packed. Later it divided itself into two camps. The prosecution's witnesses played marbles by themselves. Hargis's supporters flocked together before the tent with the "nigger babies." The newspaper correspondents brought into Sandy Hook a telegraph instrument and attached it to telephone wires, to the astonishment of the natives.

The Story Leading up to the Sandy Hook Farce

AGAINST this James Hargis, who in the hot July sunlight sauntered up and down in front of the little court-house in Sandy Hook, there was evidence sufficient to convict a half-dozen defendants, were that many being tried with Powers, for complicity in the murder of Goebel. Even many of the Democratic organs of the Commonwealth have freely stated their belief in the guilt of Hargis. There is so much evidence against him that when Mrs. Marcum went down to Clark County and brought civil suit for the killing of her husband and the deprivation of his support, the jury said that he, with others, had procured the Marcum murder and gave her \$8,000 damages. This verdict, judgment, and the unparalleled fines imposed by Judge Benton of Winchester on the defendants for kidnapping witnesses, was affirmed by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. When Hargis was later tried criminally for being an accessory to the Marcum murder, the trial was held in Beattyville, Lee County, a region well under the Hargis influence, and Kentucky newspapers, reporting the trial, called the acquittal a verdict of a "packed jury."

Some picturesque court sessions have been attended by the attorneys who were at Sandy Hook to prosecute and defend James Hargis. Before the Hargis reign was broken by the last Breathitt election in which the anti-Hargis faction, called the "hog-backers," won over the Hargis ring, who were suggestively entitled the "midnighters," Mrs. Marcum swore out a warrant for the arrest of Judge Hargis. The examination took place in Jackson before a Hargis magistrate, one Wick Allen,



Dr. B. D. Cox

James Cockrell

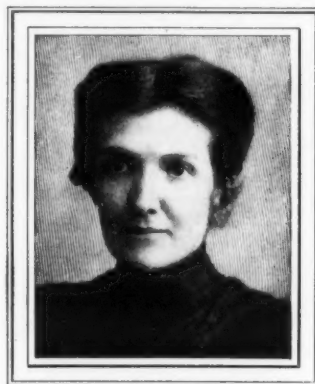
J. B. Marcum

JUDGE HARGIS HAS BEEN TRIED FOR PROCURING THE KILLING OF THESE THREE MEN

Though Hargis has been acquitted of conspiring to have these men killed, Dr. Cox's heirs have sued him in a civil action for \$100,000 for causing Cox's death. Mrs. Marcum has been awarded \$8,000 by a jury in a similar action against Hargis

sure, because I reckon I had dozed off to sleep." The same John Smith referred to in the statement afterward confessed to being one of the assassins who killed Cockrell from the court-house windows, and his confession implicates John Abner and "Curt" Jett. "Hargis and Callahan," he writes, "told me Abner was going to give us all away. They told me they would give me \$100 if I would take Abner off and come back without him." So it seemed that whatever may be true of honor among thieves there was no safety among assassins.

That Judge James Hargis, member of the Democratic State Committee and county judge, and Ed. Callahan, sheriff of his county, had a hand in these Breathitt murders is the assumption of the prosecution. It was the belief of a jury that gave Mrs. Marcum a verdict for \$8,000 in a civil suit for damages against him. All three of the victims, Dr. Cox, Town Marshal Cockrell, and the attorney, J. B. Marcum, were his enemies. All three at the time they were shot were pressing their interest against him. All three were shot from buildings over which he had control—his own property and the court-house. Of the five men who pulled triggers in these shootings, three, "Curt" Jett, John Smith, and Asbury Spicer, have confessed, have told dove-



Mrs. J. B. Marcum

The most dramatic figure in Breathitt. Though her husband was assassinated, she is bringing up her boys in the "City of Sudden Death," where he practised law and was murdered



THE GRAND JURY THAT INDICTED JETT AND WHITE
"Mountain Men"—characteristic Breathitt County citizens

tailed stories, and have stated that the Judge procured them to commit the murders. One of the other two has offered a confession in exchange for favors. Another witness has testified that Hargis attempted to induce him to do the killing. From the time of the murders to this day neither the Judge nor Ed. Callahan, who was his sheriff and has been accused with him, have ever made even a colorable attempt to run down the murderers. On the two occasions when the court-house held the assassins a search of the building was forbidden. Several witnesses have testified to show that by bribes or other inducements efforts were made by Hargis to suppress all investigation. Two of the Hargis lieutenants have been fined a total of \$8,000, the largest fine for contempt of court ever imposed, for spurring adverse witnesses out of the State by bribes and promises of protection to be procured from the hands of the Governor of the commonwealth. A

Wick as a judicial person was highly amusing. He frankly and ungrammatically stated his position, which was partisan. W. H. Blanton, an anti-Hargis attorney and one of the characters of Breathitt County, stood the procedure as long as he could. "Finally," says he, in telling of the affair, "I jumped up and says to Wick: 'By God, this court can go to the devil.'" Hargis was freed. Then, too, when in the Beattyville trial Attorney Young made his argument for Hargis a philippic against Byrd and Jouett, Hargis's prosecutors, an amused spectator covertly conveyed a jesting verdict to the court in these words: "We, the jury in the trial of James Hargis, find the defendant, Byrd, guilty, and say that he shall be hung by the neck until dead; and find B. R. Jouett guilty and say that he be imprisoned for life." The true verdict was a second acquittal for Judge Hargis.

Aside from the farcical court proceeding, Hargis's influence showed most clearly in the difficulty of obtaining witnesses against him. It was common talk in the county that if a man started to leave Breathitt to testify against Hargis he had better say an unusually solemn good-by to his friends, and preferably slip away on evenings when there was no moon. Men who had already testified against him carried no lights when they fared out at night, and did not sleep on the first floor beside an open window. When Mose Feltner and Sam Fields, who were involved in the cases, were wanted to testify at Winchester, the sheriff of Clark County, Woodson McCord, had to go after them into the mountain and in returning had to take them through Jackson to the railroad station in broad daylight. The three men, fearing an attack by the Hargis retainers, rode through the streets of the little town with guns across their saddles.

At the opening session of court Judge Moody sat on the school-teacher's platform, with a conventional white porcelain pitcher filled with water before him. It was the same kind of pitcher that is illustrated above its name in the first reader. Every one put aside

his coat. Suspenders were prominent. Flies buzzed in and out. Occasionally the Judge mopped his forehead. It was hot. A pig grunted beneath the window. The most important murder trial in Kentucky was now in session—the curtain was up.

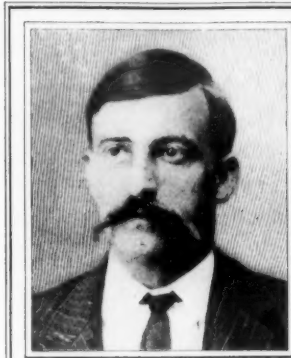
That the prosecution had not been able to procure some of their most important witnesses was common

one would insist upon an immediate trial at this special term; some of their necessary witnesses, though willing to attend, were out of the State and others were ill. The statement of what they had intended to prove by their witnesses indicated a stronger case than Judge Hargis had ever been obliged to meet.

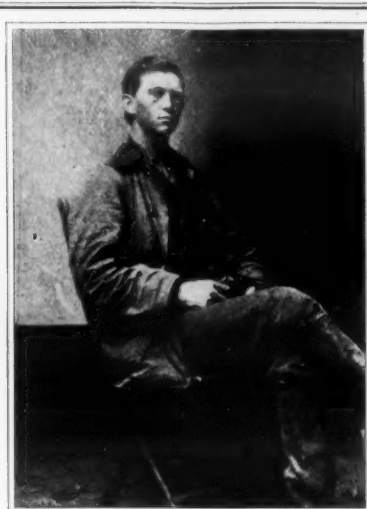
It was natural enough that they had asked for time in which to get their witnesses to inaccessible Sandy Hook. But Judge Moody put off a decision upon this question until a jury had been sworn. And now, leaning over the white water pitcher, he refused to consider it. A large gander, the pet of Sandy Hook, waddled past the door of the courtroom and squawked down the steps. The attorneys for the prosecution withdrew from the case. The jury listened to the drone of a bee which had invaded this humble hall of justice. Behold then! Judge Moody speaks. The curtain is about to drop. Judge Hargis examines his thumb. For all that Moody can find to do in this situation is to direct the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal!

Out of the ridiculous court-house of Elliott County there walked an astounded line of attorneys, newspaper correspondents, spectators, jurymen, stenographers, and witnesses. Judge James Hargis of Breathitt County, the last charge against him wiped off the slate, smiled. The whole affair was rather amusing. Sandy Hook had become famous.

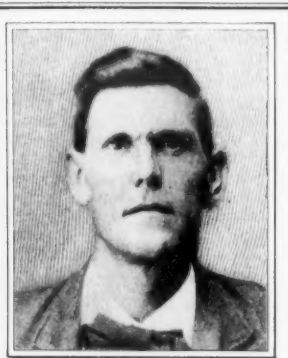
So to-day Judge Hargis is walking about his store in Jackson. When he looks out of his show window he sees the court-house of the county. From that court-house, over which he and Sheriff Callahan had complete control, and which is just across the street from the store, two of the murders were committed; the building erected for the enforcement of law, Fate, with grim cynicism, has made the ambush and the safe harbor of assassins. When Hargis goes home to lunch he passes his gate and the stable from which Dr. Cox was shot. Farther down the street is Mrs. Marcum's residence. The Judge does not go on to chat with her and meet her black, searching eyes.



John Smith, who confessed that he was a hired assassin



"Curt" Jett, posing with his gun



John Muer, under indictment for the "Midnight Murders"

THESE MEN WERE PROMINENT IN BREATHITT CRIME

Smith has told in court a remarkable story of the plottings and intrigues by which Judge Hargis hoped to rid himself of those who opposed him. Jett made little attempt to conceal his part in the killing of Marcum on the court-house steps; as a nephew of the House of Hargis he probably felt fairly secure from prosecution

knowledge. They claimed that they had expected no appointment of a judge at that time, and that the defendant's attorneys had led them to believe that no

The Japanese and the Pacific Coast

The Third Article of the Series dealing with the Anti-Oriental Movement
—The Congestion in Northern California

By WILL IRWIN

WHEN the San Francisco School Board ordered 93 Japanese pupils

into a separate Oriental School, and when, later, a labor-union boycott against Japanese restaurants brought about a small fight, magnified by the newspapers into a riot, the United States became aware that there was a Japanese problem across the Sierra, and took it for granted that in these disturbances lay the whole quarrel between the Pacific Coast and Japan. These little expressions of race feeling may be dismissed as cheap politics—as mere incidents of a deep-lying irritation. At the very time when San Francisco was making war on 93 schoolboys, the Seattle public schools were getting along peaceably with 329 Japanese children and young men. The little San Francisco quarrel became an international issue only because of the fierce new racial pride of the Japanese, which makes them call on the Empire to avenge any and every affront to their peace and dignity. Children with a new toy, they like to hear it squeak.

The real problem in California has little relation to these disturbances. It is not political, hardly social; it is industrial. It has its roots, not in San Francisco, but in that "back country" from which San Francisco lives. The Japanese population of the State is about 60,000 in an adult male working population of 300,000. Not more than 10,000 inhabit Southern California, the region tributary to Los Angeles. The rest, except for a colony of 7,000 in the city itself, are scattered evenly over the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin and the smaller valleys of their mountain fringes, tributary to San Francisco. There lies the real Japanese problem; to understand it one must understand something of past history and present conditions in Northern California.

Alta California inherited from the Spaniards their tradition of feudal estates. The early ranchers, who

raised cattle and grain in the days when those products gave enormous returns, farmed like kings.

When the bottom fell out of wheat, and the great estates began to break up, there followed the era of fruit. But the feudal tradition lingered; the very fertility of soil helped to maintain it. The fruit farmer, given rich land and fair luck with his crop, makes good money out of incredibly small tracts. A ten-acre orange grove at Riverside furnishes a small living; a forty-acre grape patch at Fresno a competence. The grower, after he got his start, found the land rich enough to support two sets of workers—the owner, a pure business man, and the company of laborers who pruned his trees or vines in winter, and harvested his crop in the fall. There arose a class of farmers who never touched hoe to the ground; and that remains the type in Northern California. That semi-feudal condition explains the graciousness of small-town life in California, the citified alertness and culture of the Californian farmer. He is a feudal lord; his life approximates that of the slave-holding class before the war.

The system demanded its serf class; the serf was ready in the steady, honest Chinaman, content to do a day's work for moderate pay and to live apart. The "tramp" American laborer, who made his way from region to region following the fruit harvest, went his way to conditions which he liked better; the Portuguese came, worked until he made his stake, and started small farming for himself; the Chinaman remained on the job.

Then came the day when the Chinese, unrenewed since the Exclusion Acts of the early eighties, grew old and dwindled to industrial insignificance. The community began to feel it about eight or ten years ago, and just then the Japanese, lured from home or from Hawaii by the letters of their pioneers, arrived in numbers. Within a year or two more the lordly Californian farmer awoke to realize that these people, whom he had taken for serfs like the Chinese, did not intend to remain serfs; that they were potential industrial kings.

Vacaville, in Solano County, some forty miles from San Francisco, was once the boast of the California promoter for its great productiveness on a small acreage. Now it is held up by the anti-Japanese



K. ARIKO

Pres. Japanese Association

agitator as an awful example. Although an extreme case, its history yet serves to illustrate Japanese methods.

Vacaville grew rich on deciduous fruits—peaches, apricots, pears, and prunes. The summer months bring a great demand for pickers. There, as elsewhere, the standard laborer was the Chinese. The first Japanese arrivals worked for low wages—sometimes only half of the Chinese wages. Unsteady as they were, they

began to displace the Chinese, who, with the fine, gentlemanly scorn of their race, moved on to other fields. The Japanese hastened the movement a little by "beating up" Chinese laborers. Here, by the way, is a comedy element in the situation. The Japanese laborer hates and despises the Chinese as much as he himself is hated and despised by the white hoodlum. For every Japanese who has been a target for a brick in San Francisco, some Chinaman has been pounded within an inch of his life by a Japanese farm-hand.

Having got their foothold, the Japanese raised prices. They appeared to have no formal union; they did have a thorough understanding among themselves. When wages went up on one ranch, they went up on all the ranches. The Japanese began, further, to apply a method which has done everything to make them unpopular with farmers. A Japanese head man would deliver a gang of laborers and agree to keep them on the job until the season closed at a wage of \$1.25 a day. In the height of the season, and when the labor supply was all taken up, these men would suddenly throw down their baskets and ask for \$1.75 a day or some other fancy price. The farmer, caught, had to allow the raise or see his fruit rot on the trees.

When the Japanese approached the orchard-owners with proposals to lease the trees, paying a lump sum every season, it came as a kind of relief from bickerings. The farmer found that he could ensure payment of the lease by arranging that the packing and shipping

houses, still in white hands, should give him all receipts from the crop until his lease was satisfied. However, some owners preferred to work their own land. Usually the Japanese made it pretty disagreeable for them. Four years ago a white farmer asked his Japanese contractor for a gang of laborers. "No, I want to lease your orchard," said the Japanese. "Nothing doing," said the American; and he started out to find a crew. Truly, there was nothing doing. No Japanese would work for him; he was forced to lease. This happened not once, but many times.

Sixty-five per cent of the ranches in the Vaca Valley are now worked under lease by the Japanese. Most of the remaining orchards are tilled wholly or in part by Japanese hands. Of late, they have begun conservatively to buy—they own eight orchards in all. Doubtless this movement would have gone on faster had it not been for the uncertainty brought about by the war talk and by a shelved bill in the State Legislature which practically provided that no Asiatic might hold land.

Vacaville is troubled by another Japanese trait—their tendency to keep the balance of trade always on their own side. In their quarter they have their stores, their bank, their eternal billiard halls, their restaurants, their Missions. Frank Muriyama, head man, runs the bank and the largest store. He sells in his place everything that a Japanese may want, from a souvenir postal card to a wagon. His countrymen buy almost exclusively from him or from his small Japanese competitors. In the summer months such white laborers as still come to Vacaville for the picking camp along the creek beds between the ranches. Formerly these camps had their supplies brought out to them from American stores by the sufferance of the farmers. The American merchants never seemed to think of rural free delivery. Frank Muriyama has just put out six delivery wagons to catch this trade. Moreover, the Japanese, paying lower rents, ready to accept small profits to catch American customers, are doing some store business—and that in the face of popular feeling—with the poorer whites. "Damn a man who would buy from a Jap or sell his ranch to one," said my driver. "There are those who do it, though."

Overworked Orchards

THE way of a Japanese with leased land furnishes a just cause of irritation. One may so prune an orchard as to keep the trees healthy with a moderate crop, or he may so prune as to get an enormous crop at the expense of tree health. This last, say the white land-owners, is how a Japanese prunes. I looked over two adjoining orchards, one leased by a Japanese company, its neighbor across the creek owned by them. The trees on the first property, the leased one, looked overworked and unhealthy. The house, too, was out of repair. Across the creek the trees were healthy and flourishing. The new owners had begun to set out a garden, to make things shipshape and home-like. The object-lesson was there before me.

All this is from the American point of view. There is, however, a defense of comparison for the Japanese: Americans exploiting a new foreign land would doubtless get control of things by methods just as obnoxious to the native people, would show as little regard for the permanent interests of the country. "But the Chinese never acted that way," sighs Vacaville. Everywhere the same comparison. The Coast is judging the Japanese not by the new European immigrant, but by that pattern of old fidelity, that model for serfs, the Chinese.

Vacaville complains of Japanese bad faith in business. Fresno, land of promise for the Oriental, throws further light on this trait of the little brown man. Fresno is a city of 30,000 people, and the centre of a region ridiculously rich and prosperous. Although this district produces much deciduous fruit, the grape is king. It holds the raisin supply of the world in the hollow of its hand; it produces fortunes in coarse wines. Now to pick grapes successfully from ground vines, a man must squat; and that posture, unnatural to a white man, is native to the Oriental. The Chinese were the grape pickers of this region until the younger, quicker, and more enterprising Japs came along to take the work to themselves. They never got the whip hand at Fresno as they have at Vacaville. The Americans were too well entrenched in their wealth. They did, however, work from day labor into the contract system. Of course, trouble arose over broken contracts. The Japanese would peg out the season if it

was going to pay him, would drop everything and skip mid-season if a turn of the weather or of the market made his bargain unprofitable. The Chinese contractor never did that. "If I don't catchum this time, catchum nex'," he would say, and go on with the job. Again, the Americans drew the odious comparison. But the Japanese were there; the Americans had to find some way of getting along with them.

Rapid Success

R. KAMIKAWA was on the spot—Kamikawa, the Rockefeller of the Fresno Japanese. He had a good start already when the Americans found that they could trust him. Contracts and appeals for his name on contract bonds began to come his way. He made a certain adjustment with his countrymen; and immediately his business grew beyond imagination. Now he has a general store with a stock which he estimates at \$100,000, a stable of fine horses, and the trade of half the Japanese harvesters. He is vice-president of the

in business. These object-lessons, and a few others like them, have had their effect on the Fresno Japanese. The farmers admit that "the Japs are getting honest." In fact, the Fresno Chamber of Commerce has registered that opinion for the Japanese Government.

That Fresno colony—two thousand in winter, five thousand to six thousand in picking time—has prospered wonderfully. Wages are high and opportunities large. In the picking season the Japanese get \$2.50 to \$3 for day labor. They prefer, however, to do piece work at so much a tray; and the best among them make at this game \$7 a day for a season of six weeks. These are phenomenal pickers, willing to work from dark to dark; but fairly good ones make \$5. The uncertainty of the political situation has not kept them from buying land. They own at least 1,500 acres of vineyards. A Japanese theatre on the outskirts of their village runs all the year round. The Buddhist Temple, supported by a vineyard of 150 acres given as a permanent endowment, is a centre for their social activities. Here the Christian element is less active

than the Buddhist. It runs the other way in most of the other Pacific Coast colonies.

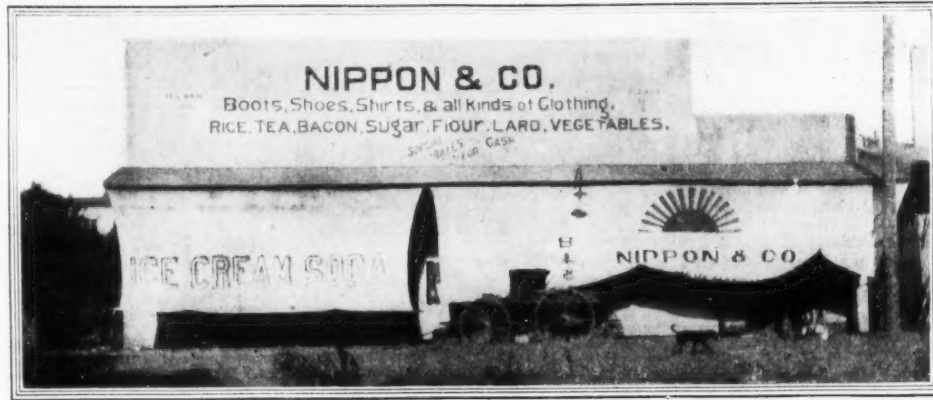
I saw the Japanese come into Fresno for the grape-picking—two or three thousand in two days. They tumbled by scores from every train—little, clean, chattering boys, carrying their worldly goods in straw telescope baskets. Hardly one appeared to be more than twenty-five years old. In face and manner they gave the impression of the adventurous, wandering, eager youths that they are. The Oriental quarter bustled with large preparation. Bundles of blankets, boxes of provisions, made the sidewalks impassable. Trucks, come to take supplies and gangs to the interior, waited in long lines their turn to load. Every one of Kamikawa's twenty-five clerks, including his two Japanese shop-girls, worked all night. China Alley, Tenderloin of the Oriental quarter, quivered with life. Every pool table was running with long waiting lists. Up over the billiard rooms, where Americans are forbidden, Chinese gamblers were extracting Japanese earnings at fan-tan.

An Orderly Crowd

ALTHOUGH some of the Japanese were drinking, no disorder marked the two days when they packed Chinatown. Imagine by contrast 3,000 European laborers coming into a town with full pockets! The police had nothing to do. All Friday night this kept up; Saturday morning they began to scatter. Wagons loaded down with provisions, grape-trays, blankets, and Japs moved down every road. The Japanese laborer, by the way, will not begin a job on Friday. He has absorbed the superstition of the crucifixion, at any rate. By Monday morning the leafy mantle which the vineyards spread about Fresno was polka-dotted with the straw hats of Japanese pickers.

The tale of what the Japanese are doing is concerned with all the farming communities of Northern California. While they have concentrated at Vacaville as in

no other town, they are standard labor for the deciduous fruit grower in the foot-hill lands of the Sacramento Valley, the bottom of the San Joaquin, the fertile Santa Clara. They harvest the hops of the North Coast country. They have followed the Chinese into the rich "reclaimed" land of the river mouths, where they make small fortunes every year in leases. I talked last August with a tall, fine-faced Japanese whose name I missed upon introduction. "I am a farmer," he said. "I lease lands along the San Joaquin River and raise vegetables—mostly potatoes. My laborers are all Japanese. I lease each piece of land for only two or three years in all; then I move on to another tract. That is better, for my way of doing business, than rotation of crops. My Japanese are better farmers than their white neighbors. You see, we're brown and yellow, the color of the soil!" I found afterward that this was George Shima, known as the "Potato King." Last winter he virtually cornered that crop on the San Joaquin. The newspapers say that the pool made a million dollars, of which Shima got a quarter; the Japanese guess Shima's profits at \$100,000. The skilful, enduring Japanese divers have fairly cleaned the bay shores of the giant Pacific coast abalones. The Chinese fished for abalones for half a century, and the supply never seemed to diminish; the Japanese went at the lower depths with diving suits. O. Noda, the head of this industry, is also the leading sardine canner of Monterey Bay. Lately he has taken all his American competitors into a combination which is a kind of sardine trust.



Muriyama's general store, Vacaville, which takes the white "camper" trade from the Americans



Pear-picker, Buck Ranch



Prominent citizens of the Japanese colony, Vacaville: Frank Muriyama, manager of the general store; R. Ninomiya, cashier of the bank; T. Obata, the Congregationalist missionary



Pear-picker, Vacaville



Ah Mi, a Chinese head packer who has held the same job for 27 years



The Japanese quarter, San Francisco. It occupies an old region of middle-class houses, made over into lodging-houses and stores



K. Ito, type of the small contractor, who controls about one hundred men

Japanese-American Bank of San Francisco, and owns, with his brothers, four smaller stores in different parts of the State.

Kamikawa runs the business on a system of his own. The American farmer makes his contract for the pruning or picking of a grape patch with Kamikawa direct. Kamikawa hands the job over to a sub-contractor. He sees that the underling keeps his agreement; sees, anyway, that the American owner does not lose. He gets no money from the contract, but it is subtle only on the condition that the contractor's men shall buy their supplies from him alone. In short, it is his method of getting and holding trade for his store. Last August he controlled two thousand Japanese in this fashion. Kamikawa was a plain emigrant fifteen years ago.

Again, take Henry Kikihama. When he was a new contractor, just out of his apprenticeship with the English language, he agreed to pick a vineyard for Dewitt Gray. The cards so fell that he stood to lose. He went on and shouldered his debt—"just like a Chinaman." Next season, two young and green contractors, sons of a Japanese merchant of Sacramento, signed up with Gray. They did some foolish business and ran behind. Kikihama approached Gray in their behalf. "Their father will be angry and take away their chance," said he, "fix it so that they won't lose." Gray made concessions, and the two boys "broke even." From these incidents there rose a mutual esteem and understanding which has made Kikihama

Japanese do the fishing. Americans and Japanese the canning; while Noda sits with a Board of Directors, the rest of whom are Americans. So it goes, over all Northern California.

If he is willing to spend a little money on travel—and here, often, his employers help him out—the Japanese laborer may find work all the year round in California. In the spring there will be beet topping for the big trust factories near Salinas in the Coast country. Then comes the early fruit, such as cherries and afterward apricots. The later fruit—such as berries in the Pajaro Valley, peaches, pears, and apples everywhere—brings a heavy demand. Next in order is the bonanza grape harvest. Before it is over, prunes and hops are ripe. Beet topping follows. Then, in the winter, the extreme south and the extreme north clamor for orange pickers. This demand does not take up all the supply, but railroad labor and woodchopping absorb the surplus.

Away up in the Santa Cruz Mountains, on the fringe of the Big Basin country, I came out suddenly on three Japanese cabins, grouped, with that sense of composition which is an instinct in Oriental craftsmen, about a hooded well. Mackerel was drying over the roofs; a cook in jumper, overalls, and wide straw hat sat by the well reading a book and fanning himself with a paper fan.

The Small Promoter

PRESENTLY, Ito, the boss, came driving up the road behind a fine horse. When he was satisfied that I was not a walking delegate, he talked freely about himself and his business. He is just six years over from Hawaii, where he was a cane field laborer. He landed with \$25 and went out to service until he learned English. On borrowed capital he began contracting. Doing well the first season, he extended operations until he had four hundred men cutting grape stakes, building bridges on private roads, clearing land. "But too many men don't make much money," he said. "I got only a hundred now and do better." His crew, he said, was shipping a car load of grape stakes every day. According to his own story, Ito owns property in Santa Cruz County worth about \$7,000, besides some small investments in Hawaii. He intended, when the summer demand for grape stakes was over, to put his crew to cutting stove wood. Everywhere I found the Japanese superior in personal appearance and habits to the white laborers about them. I may add to that the testimony of an immigration official who has seen service in all the main ports: "As they come through the office," he said, "they are by all odds the cleanest, the most intelligent in appearance, altogether the best, among our present immigrants." So, too, a physician in a free surgical clinic said: "I never saw a dirty Japanese. The rest are usually awful—but never a Japanese. Positively, they are our best patients in every respect." They are not troubled with opium like the Chinese. A few of them drink; and a drunken Japanese is likely to be a wild maniac. But in San Francisco, for example, out of three hundred Japanese arrested last year only thirteen were booked as intoxicated. Their one great vice, which conditions in this country have tended to encourage, is gambling. There, the abused Chinaman gets his sweet revenge. Your Chinese is a natural gambler. If fan-tan is forbidden him, he will bet, odd or even, on the seeds in an orange. The Tenderloins of the Chinese colonies support a class of sly, expert, old tin-horns, who are the cause of all the Highbinder troubles. The Japanese, too, love a little game of chance, but gambling is strictly prohibited at home. With the abandon of a Maine man turned loose in a low-license country the immigrants have plunged into this new, alluring dissipation. The Chinese tin-horn, who once swindled his own countrymen, has remained to fatten off the Japanese.

Watsonville, the centre of the Pajaro Valley, is a study in this form of corruption. It lies in a fruit region with a famous strawberry industry. The permanent Japanese population is about 500, but 1,000 to 1,500 more come there in harvest time. The Salinas Valley, supporting a heavy Japanese population by its beet-sugar industry, is close at hand. Watsonville crowds against the border line of Santa Cruz County. Across the Pajaro River, in Monterey County, an integral part of the city, but out of its jurisdiction, stands Chinatown—two blocks of small frame houses. There the tin-horns run wide open, unlicensed fan-tan. I counted forty tables—at least one in every Chinese

store. On a mid-week night, when few Japanese were in town, I found eighteen of them running. Fan-tan is a straight and honest game on the surface, but a "fixed" game in the hands of the Chinese dealers, who have introduced certain complexities. An American who—they say in Watsonville—knows Chinatown better than any other respectable white man, told me that the Chinese gamblers take \$45,000 a month away from the Japanese in the season.

Watsonville has tried to put the lid on this district, but Monterey County, which has jurisdiction, shows no zeal for reforming the Japanese. This may not be dissociated from the fact that the land and buildings of Chinatown are owned by the John R. Porter Company, of which the real head and moving spirit is W. R. Porter, Lieutenant-Governor of California. To make the picture complete, Mr. Porter is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church at Watsonville.

In San Francisco the student class prevails; one would say that half of the seven thousand city-dwelling Japanese are there to study language and institutions

out of business and making dull times for white cooks and waiters. Here was a place where the unions had a real grievance. The boycott was applied by all the labor unions in October, 1906. Out of this grew that fight between white restaurant patrons and Japanese waiters on one side, and union pickets on the other, which Japan called a riot and which stirred up so much of the war talk. That boycott is still on; and since cheap eating-houses live by laboring men, it has put a crimp in Japanese ambition. Six of these restaurants went into bankruptcy last summer. Thirteen Japanese laundries, nine operated by electric power, are crowding the Chinese wash-houses on one side, and the American steam laundries on the other. The humble occupation of shoe cobbling has passed pretty generally into Japanese hands.

The San Francisco colony maintains those activities proper for a metropolis of 50,000 prosperous workers. It has five banks, running in stability from the branch of the Yokohama Specie to one or two which seem a little shaky. The Japanese say themselves that wild-

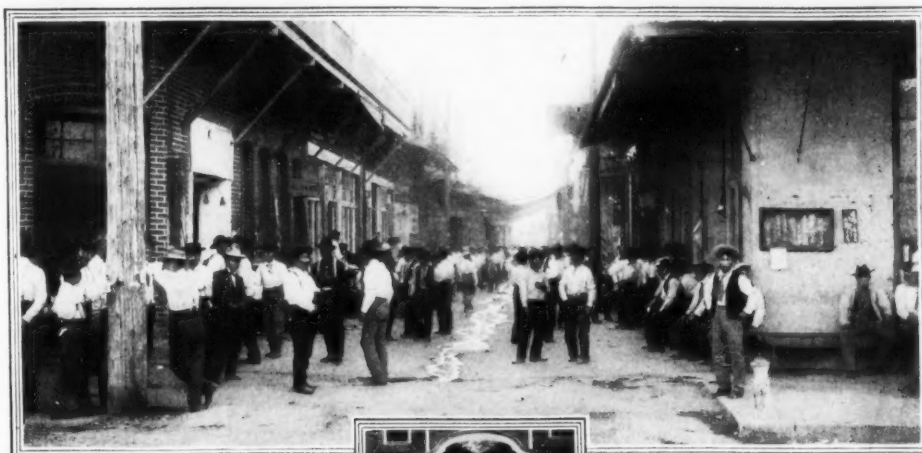
cat finance is a fault of their people in America. Two daily newspapers, which have no hesitation in calling the sword of Masamune from its scabbard whenever a labor-union man beats up a Japanese, circulate from Portland to Los Angeles. San Francisco, with Oriental tastes in ornaments and household furnishings, has always bought Japanese and Chinese goods. Once Chinese merchants handled most of the Japanese goods. Now the shoe is on the other foot.

The Americanized Jap

THE Japanese dress in American fashion, use American household goods, eat European staples, and follow American fads. But they buy their goods almost entirely from their own retail stores, while those stores reach for American trade. Again that tendency to keep the balance of trade on their side.

San Francisco does not like them. Of course, the powerful labor-union element, which finds an issue in the Japanese, is dead set in opposition. The so-called "upper class" feels a vague dislike. Modified by the admiration which one must have for their industry, their thirst for learning, the dislike is always there. A certain movement of the little brown people after the fire did nothing to allay it. When their quarter went up in smoke, the Japanese hurried out to a good middle-class residence district which lay west of the fire limit, and began to offer high rents for houses. Because they can lodge fifty Japanese in one house they could afford to outbid the whites. On five blocks of three-story, bow-windowed houses they built up their colony of little stores, hotels, and lodging-houses. Since it was in all respects a colony, with every activity of a small city, they brought also their Tenderloin—quiet and orderly as such things go, but still a Tenderloin. Naturally, the Americans of that section, respectable middle-class people, objected to this movement, just as the upper West Side of New York would object to a raw Italian or Yiddish colony suddenly dropped into its midst. Only the native decency of the Japanese way of life prevented trouble. The proud arrogance of the Japanese, as reflected in newspapers, their tendency to call for a battleship to avenge a black eye, has not made for popularity. San Francisco maintains in general that the Empire needs a thrashing.

Two straws show how the wind of opinion blows. At the Orpheum Theatre, in San Francisco, an American "sketch team" put on a Japanese tableau act last August. On every night of the run the Emperor's portrait, the Japanese flag, or the tableau of a Japanese soldier and a Geisha, brought sporadic hisses. In the same week the Lowell High School and the Young Men's Club of Calvary Presbyterian Church met in debate on Japanese exclusion. The school debaters, having the Japanese side, won by unanimous verdict of the judges; yet they were received in comparative silence by the middle-class audience. The church team, on the anti-Japanese side, drew enthusiastic applause at every period. No; while the city has not made up its mind, it is vaguely anti-Japanese. The back country, needing Japanese as it does, feels also a division of sentiment. Again and again I was a party to this conversation, or something like it. "Would you vote against Japanese immigration if you had the say?" "I would ask the rancher, or the up-country merchant. 'I don't know,' he would answer, 'I sure don't know. We need 'em, but—say, if they could only let down the bars for about fifty thousand Chinese!'"

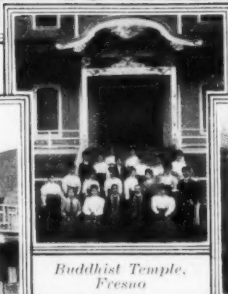


The rush of Japanese grape pickers,

China Alley, Fresno, August 23, 1907



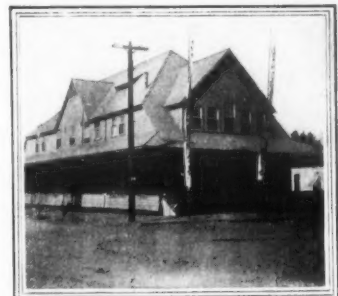
Chinese gambling dens, Watsonville



Buddhist Temple, Fresno



Loading stores at Kamikawa's, Fresno



Japanese Theatre, Fresno



R. Kamikawa, "the Rockefeller of the Fresno Japanese," an immigrant fifteen years ago



Off for the picking, Fresno

Various Phases of Japanese Industry

THE Japanese window-cleaning and scrubbing establishment, which lets out young men for menial service by the hour, has been for ten years a feature of San Francisco life. The Japanese employment agencies do good business with "floating" household help. They will furnish any kind of service for any emergency. If you are giving a dinner, and want to make a showing by a wholly exotic butler, you call up an agency on the telephone. "Yes, sir—dress coat, tuxedo, or frock coat?" the Japanese proprietor will ask from the other end. The Japanese cheap restaurants, serving white food to white patrons, have dropped in prosperity of late. Working more economically, and virtually on a lower wage scale, the Japanese Company could sell a better meal for twenty cents than the American rival across the street for twenty-five cents. The Japanese were putting the cheap American places



Miss Illington and Mr. Bellew in "The Thief"



Miss Marjorie Wood in "Classmates"



Mr. Drew and Miss Billy Burke in "My Wife"



Miss Harned and Mr. Mason in "Anna Karenina"



Miss Flora Juliet Bowley in "Classmates"



Mr. Edeson and Miss Bowley in "Classmates"

Plays and Players

At the Theatres During the First Fortnight of the New Season

By ARTHUR RUHL

FRANKLY, the brilliance of the season's opening was not blinding. One able-bodied play, "The Thief," and that written by a Frenchman and an old story in Paris; one home-made piece, "Classmates," a popular success beyond a doubt, but scarcely to be mentioned in the same breath with last year's "The Great Divide"—these and various other mildly entertaining, undistinguished things, were the compensation offered for shutting one's self up in a theatre during the first hot fortnight of September. A barbarous time to be going to the theatre, anyway.

One of the merciful compensations of criticizing plays, instead of going to see them for fun, is that the bad parts are often quite as amusing as the good ones. If you go to the theatre to be carried away, it is exceedingly disappointing to remain, body and mind, within the sticky embrace of a hot plush chair. If you go to carry something else away, to report the isothermal variations of goodness and badness above and below what might be called the Critical Mean, the drops are, naturally, as exciting as the ascents, just as it must be as startling to the Zero Mark on a thermometer to see the mercury fall twenty degrees below him, as to climb twenty degrees above. This proves, I suppose, that the nearer one approaches the state of Complete Critic the less one knows about a play.

Speaking, however, from this purely esoteric, or zero, point of view, few even of our most indifferent pieces are unentertaining. When everything else fails, they are interesting for that curious literary astigmatism, that verbal myopia, with which so many of our playwrights are afflicted. It is inconceivable sometimes that people who can write well enough to get a play put on the stage, even to write successful plays, can be so blind to the value of words.

Consider, for an instant, "The Movers." Now there are words which, in themselves, have a magic suggestiveness and charm apart from what they mean, even though they mean nothing at all. Mr. Kipling knows how to use such words. The word "move" lacks this enchanting connotation. It does not throb nor ring nor roar. True, one might speak of "The Movers" as one would of "The Builders," and give it thereby a certain large and vivid connotation. But the moving to which the author of this play refers is merely the greedy unrest, the neurotic twitter of the worst type of new-rich New Yorkers. The most formidable vision the word calls up, therefore, is that of a furniture van.

On the Value of Mere Words

THE pressure in the spectator's mind on this meaningless, unresilient, mashed-potato phrase is further increased while he awaits the lifting of the curtain, by the following schedule in his program: Act I.—The Leighs move in. Act II.—Chudleigh moves away. Act III.—Marion moves on. Act IV.—The Rays move out. The italics, which are mine, merely suggest the obsessing weight which the word has by the end of the first act. It is repeated oracularly several times during that act and the next, and by the end of the second its approach is scented half a dozen sentences away. When, therefore, Mr. Vincent Serrano, as the bankrupt broker, staggers off the stage, a pistol shot is heard from the wings, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly staggers on and faces the villainous auctioneer who has just sold their furniture, the spectator is seized with a terrible fear. He wants to close his ears, get under the seat, sink through the floor—anything to escape what he knows is coming. But he can not escape. He is as in a nightmare. The authoress must have an effective "curtain," and this is her way of getting it:

"My husband will not keep his engagement," Miss Donnelly whispers hoarsely, swaying and clutching the portiere with convulsive fingers. "He has—moved away! He has—MOVED AWAY!"

Tragedy becomes farce, pathos, bathos. The ready wits, pushing out to the aisle on their way to the nearest drink, whisper: "Let's move away." There ought to be some sort of an official at the theatre, as there is at the race-track, to put plays on the scales before they are produced and see that the words carry proper weight.

Mr. Augustus Thomas is also troubled by words. Not such obtuseness as this, but making his politer characters talk as such people do in real life is generally his difficulty. In the more racy and mannish parts of his dialogue—as when in "The Rangers" the woman from

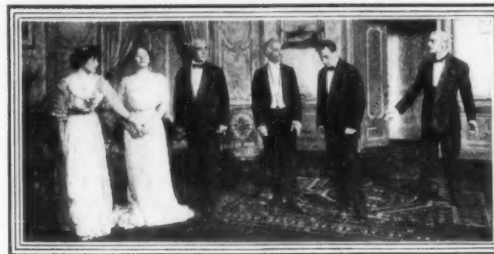
South Bend remarks: "Men *will* be men—especially white men in a foreign country"—he is always amusing and at ease. Mr. Thomas, had he written "The Movers," would never have made the athletic young man emit the astonishing statement that at college he



Showing how near the hero of "Classmates" comes to a fight while lost in the Amazonian jungle



The "Ranger" accused by the heroine of having caused her brother's execution and really thinking he did do it



The love-lorn youth in "The Thief" saving a lady like a gentleman, as gentlemen always do in plays



One of the amusing situations in "My Wife," portrayed by Miss Billy Burke, Mr. Gottschalk, and Mr. Drew

had been great "at the hurdle-bar and trapeze"! But he does make his long-lost young gentleman in "The Rangers" announce to the people on the stage as he clasps his girl in his arms, at last: "This is my intended," as though, in that crucial instant, he were reading phrases from an etiquette book.

One man who was asked how he liked "The Rangers" said that he didn't know, as he couldn't speak Mexican. Mr. Thomas has, indeed, spread Southwestern color on in slabs. He has taken a little from "The Rose of the Rancho," lifted a scene from "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and thrown in a lot of gun-play and a moth-eaten pinto pony, to make one of the most impossible conglomerations that an experienced playwright ever turned out. A football team which has no teamwork may win for a time on star individual plays, but sooner or later it is bound to be badly beaten. In some such sort is Mr. Thomas. Year after year critics complain about his slovenly construction and crudities of taste, but his humor, wholesome enjoyment of life, and his racy, authentic dialogue generally save him. This is a time when he is the football team caught napping.

Of all the great narrative writers Tolstoy least of all, perhaps, is adapted to transference to the stage. With premeditation, almost, he disdains all the tricks and surprises of the theatre. His novels march on like life itself, with all life's surface glitter, and—although unified by an underlying diapason of fate—with all its conflicting detail. To take from one of these spacious and radiant organisms a skeleton of incident, turn it into a play for French people, then adapt this play in English, leaves Tolstoy very far away. Even an actress less hopelessly circumscribed by the conventional than Miss Harned could scarcely be expected to give life to the wholly conventional stage-machine which receives a certain esoteric interest by being called "Anna Karenina."

There is, of course, much chance for robust emotionalism, which Miss Harned attacked with abundant and not ineffective energy. Mr. John Mason—always an intelligent if a somewhat stodgy artist—was, however, the only one of a numerous company to project anything like illusion about his part.

The best thing in this "Anna Karenina" is the railroad train which kills that unhappy lady in the last act. The Vronsky house overlooks the railroad somewhat as the houses on Park Avenue overlook the sunken New York Central tracks. Miss Harned opens a little wicket at the back of the stage and disappears downstairs. There is a tremendous rush and roar, and then thunders past, not the usual absurd stage train, but just showing above the level of the stage, the car roofs with their lighted ventilator windows, even to the red light on the back of the last car. The illusion is perfect.

"Le Voleur" of M. Henri Bernstein

"THE THIEF" is the first of Mr. Henry Bernstein's plays to be produced here, although they have been played with great success in Paris for some years, and French companies have presented them for the past season or two in Buenos Ayres, and also, if I am not mistaken, in Rio. This clever young man writes as clever Frenchmen are expected to write—that is to say, with an unerring sense for construction, a psychology logical and consistent with its own premises, and in a manner plausible and brilliant. There are neither loose ends of plot, nor crude, ill-chosen words. Everything is precise, swift, and sure, and the devices for holding the spectator in suspense are inexhaustible.

He is also very much of to-day. His Frenchmen play tennis, have yachts and motor cars, and in the French version constantly slip into their talk terse English phrases. The heroine of "Le Retour" is aggrieved that it did not occur to her bourgeois husband to provide a chamber for her which should be her ownest own, and she is ignorant of shocking his female relatives by wearing exquisite Paris dresses that have no corsets underneath. When young Fernand Legardes loafs around the house reading novels all day, his father shakes his head and mutters: "Always De Maupassant!" just as any mature New Yorker might mutter over a morbid young cub who mooned around indoors reading passionate love stories. Crisp, sophisticated moderns, these—the last word, in a way.

"The Thief" may readily be taken too seriously, although there is no denying that the last two acts—especially Mr. Bellew's long speech in the last—call out

handkerchiefs and even tears. Personally, I find it impossible to become violently harrowed over the troubles of a young woman who steals money from her hostess and best friend, in order that she may please her husband by wearing Paquin dresses and making underclothes out of Brussels lace—or whatever kind of lace it is they use for such things. With such infinitely more vital tragedies bumping into one on every street corner, one is scarcely convinced that the love which can only be retained by superlative lingerie is what the heroine of "The Rangers" would call—to quote her opinion of its hero—"one of the real things out there."

Nevertheless, Marie Voisin knew that her husband was fastidious and that he had been quite a man with the ladies, and when he praised her first pretty gown, which she had scrimped and saved to pay for, this compliment from the man she loved was, undoubtedly, as she afterward declared, like wine. The contrast be-

tween the pettiness of the end and the tragic size of the means taken to reach it, spiced with acute analysis of certain aspects of feminism, gives just that bite which the French are so fond of, and which often seems particularly "true" and "realistic"—as if only one gifted with special knowledge and insight could know such superficially uncommon and improbable things. It is a perfectly good theme for a perfectly good sort of play, which Mr. Bernstein knows perfectly well how to write.

Miss Illington and Mr. Kyrle Bellew

IT was a real pleasure, after experiencing the haphazard construction of the average play, to sit back and watch this piece move crisply on. It was a pleasure, too, to watch Miss Illington, in spite of one's mystification that an actress so inexperienced, and capable of expressing emotion in only two or three

ways, should be cast in a part which could utilize, if it does not demand, almost every sort of natural gift and acquired technique. Miss Illington's positive accomplishment was not flamingly brilliant, but she certainly has something which might be called temperament, and she has a cool and clear-eyed beauty which does not get all mussed up and grotesque as soon as she tries to be emotional. And that goes a great way. And it was a special pleasure to see Mr. Kyrle Bellew drop all his mincing affectations to become a finished, sensible, and charming man of the world. You had no sooner imagined how M. Voisin ought to read a line than, behold, Mr. Bellew said it, in just that way. He had several voices which he knew how to use, and he appreciated the value of pausing between words now and then and saying nothing at all. In a word, he was a finished actor, and that is a rare enough thing at any time to make even a September theatre-goer happy.

Papa's Stratagem

An Old Head is Sometimes Better Than Two Young Hearts

By ROBERT HERRICK

MR. GORTON TRAVERSE surveyed lugubriously the array of trunks being dumped in the anteroom of the Paris apartment. There were nineteen pieces, not counting hat-boxes and other minor impedimenta. Each one, as it was deposited by the panting *commissionnaires*, seemed to Mr. Traverse another stone dumped on the grave of his happy past, another cable binding him to the peripatetic existence of the present. There had been only six at the start when the family—that is Mrs. Traverse and Miss Cecilia Enders Traverse—had sailed from the New York pier. To these had been gathered the rest, like the rolling ball of snow.

The two ladies had not returned to their native land since that winter day; but "papa," pleading business necessities from time to time, had made furtive excursions across the Atlantic to the shores of the skyscrapers and "deals." On these occasions he had lingered in his old haunts as long as a strong sense of domestic privilege and obligation had permitted; then with lagging feet had returned to the ever-moving hearthstone. Unfortunately, as he had come privately to feel, the Traverse share of the national prosperity was so large, so abounding and solid that there could be no excuse for his remaining permanently in his native land: his goods were all where they could not be stolen; where they must go on earning dividends and multiplying.

This time the family had emerged from Spain, from Biskra—they had read "The Garden of Allah"—from Alexandria, where four months before he had joined them for the Nile trip. As he drew forth from his cigar-case a crisp Bock and reflected for the fifth time that day how inferior the European variety of cigar is to its American brother, he wondered vaguely whether he could invent a sufficiently plausible excuse to escape to New York before the holidays. The stock market looked "spotty," and a bank in which he was interested was about to swallow another bank in which he was also interested. But the only stocks that he owned were too sound to develop any spots, and when the banks had swallowed each other the only effect would be to double the dividends that he was now drawing. He sighed. Mr. Gorton Traverse was a heavy, fallow man, with a great shock of gray hair, and had the ponderous manner that is a business asset. The operations of his mind were slow and sure-footed: he never made mistakes—in investments.

Mrs. Traverse, who had been in the new motor for a preliminary reconnaissance with the dressmaker, entered at this moment, with a rustle of underwear, a dangling of chains, and a waving of plumes. Behind her came Cecilia, taller and slenderer than her mother, with a lesser rustle of appurtenances.

"So the trunks have come at last!" Mrs. Traverse exclaimed in a gratified tone.

"I should say they had," Gorton Traverse grunted. "Tell that fellow to wait with the car, will you, Liddy? I want him to take me to the bank."

It was his custom to defer any orders to the servants until his wife or daughter could translate them into suitable French, Italian, or German, as the case might

be. He had had several regrettable experiences in giving unintelligible commands to foreign ears.

"Are you going to the bank again to-day?" Mrs. Traverse inquired severely.

"Yes—there's trouble in the market over there. I want to see the latest cables."

"Oh!"

"I may find that I must run across, Liddy," he ventured.

Mrs. Traverse eyed him in cold silence, but having gone thus far he added boldly:

"It's hard for a man to attend to his business thousands of miles away!"

"Business!" his wife sniffed. She was aware of the impregnability of the Traverse fortune. "Why go back to that topic, Gorton?" she demanded severely. "You know why it has to be."

"Just because a young fellow wants to marry a girl, to be kept out of your home for two years and more,"

shores of Europe. In brief, as the story ran, the inexperienced Cecilia had surrendered her heart with characteristic promptness and fervor to an undesirable young man, a Mr. Percy Mapes, a "clerk or something" in a railroad office—clearly, uncontroversially an impossible person with obscure antecedents, a tenuous present, and a tenebrous future. Moreover, it was rumored in the fellowship of mothers that his habits were "bad." There was not one redeeming feature to him except his seductive personality with which he had made an indelible impression on Cecilia's tender heart. But it was not to be considered—Miss Traverse, the daughter of Gorton Traverse, the granddaughter of Ex Governor Enders, the only child of Second National and Metropolitan Union National Bank stock, of Bluff City Co solidated, etc., etc.! The impertinence of "that puppy Mapes" still brought color to Mrs. Traverse's cheeks. Nevertheless, the impertinent puppy had kept the Traverse family out of their native

land for nearly three years, while presumably he was enjoying himself at home—and waiting their return.

"If you had only been willing to accept the count's offer," Mrs. Traverse remarked meaningly.

"Pay three hundred thousand for him!" her husband growled. "He isn't worth thirty cents. Why, many a time I've given a quarter to fellows like him on the street at home. And Cis wouldn't take him either. . . . Well, I'm going to the bank."

The stolid man rose with a sigh and laid down his cigar. His wife looked sympathetically at his bulking majesty. He was a Colossus—in Cleveland, U. S. A.; but in Europe he resembled a piece of discarded statuary over which one was likely to stumble.

"I wish, Gorton, you could find some interest to occupy your time. Other men do, like Charlie Gow and Seamans: they are not bored all the time."

"I'm too old, Liddy, to take an interest in art or motor-cars," Gorton Traverse replied with dignity, "and I don't like the food, either."

"Perhaps Cecilia will accept Mr. Lightbody. She

likes him and he's very attentive."

"Is he the fellow at the legation?"

"The military attaché, and he may be transferred to Washington. I think Cecilia would like Washington."

"How much would he want if Cecilia took him?" Traverse inquired alertly.

"Gorton! Mr. Lightbody comes of a very fine Virginia family."

"That kind is generally poor enough to take what it can get," papa remarked with business sententiousness, as the man handed him into his coat and hat.

AT the bank there was a flutter in the little crowd of American men—tourists and expatriates—who were gathered about the diminutive board where a nimble French clerk was posting the New York quotations of the opening market. The "spotty" market had evidently broken out into a lively small panic. Gorton Traverse, stolid and sad, stood on the edge of the group and watched the quotations until his heavy eyes fired. Something was on in Bluff City Consolidated. An acquaintance fresh from the New York steamer



Each one seemed another stone dumped on the grave of his happy past

he grumbled openly, seeing that Cecilia had departed to give his order to the chauffeur.

"Rather because Cecilia was quite willing to marry the young man," his wife corrected. "You forget, Gorton, that we left only just in time to prevent an awful scandal." She shuddered.

"It amounts to the same thing, so far as I can see," Traverse replied morosely.

"Not exactly: the difference is—Europe."

"Oh, well, how long is it going on, I want to know! I should think two years was long enough to fix a matter of that sort."

Every time that the family resettled itself Mrs. Traverse had to undergo a scene of this nature. It came with engaging new servants, with a change of habits or food. She had met this incipient rebellion the previous spring in London, the autumn before in Rome. Her husband's memory of the family crisis that had sent them fleeing to Europe had to be revived on each occasion, and she was forced to recount the steps that had originally moved them out of their big, sprawling American home and dumped them on the

gave him some scraps of the street gossip, and when Cecilia called for him in the motor his eyes were almost beaming with resolution.

"Going home, papa?" Cecilia, who knew the signs, asked sympathetically.

"Yes—tell him to stop at the Lloyd office. The *Kaiser* sails Thursday," he replied briskly, and added in heavy hypocrisy: "There's trouble over there—panic—must see to things personally."

"Don't you want to take a berth for me, papa?" she asked, snuggling closer to him under the rug.

"Why, Cis—you know your mother wouldn't hear of it!"

"Couldn't we elope?" she suggested with a mischievous smile of recollection.

Papa laughed a hearty appreciation of the joke, a laugh that he rarely emitted in Europe.

new Atlantic leviathan would be bearing him to the bosom of his family. At the close of a busy day he was sitting in the lobby of his New York hotel, watching the throng eddying about the marble pillars on the throng that nodded deferentially or amicably at him. The rugs, the marbles, the nods gave him a pleasant, home-like feeling, enlarged his sense of himself. He sighed heavily in contemplation of the immense homelessness of Europe. There was nothing like this over there, not such busy, restless crowds of well-dressed people, not such gorgeous marbles and rugs in the hotels, not such a noise of elevators and call-boys, such movement, such life! He preferred this to all the boulevards of Paris—and the ticker clicking cheerily just around the corner in the barroom.

He thought with complacency how much money he

"I expect that's so," the young man agreed with a pleasant smile. "Still, I'd like the chance to get over there! Perhaps I will go some day."

"How are things going with you?" the older man inquired with a touch of embarrassment. He was conscious that he was in some way not keeping faith with his wife, yet he was loath to snub the young man. He had never been able to take the severe point of view that Mrs. Traverse held about him. As a young man, seen from the distance of middle age, he seemed attractive; but Gorton Traverse had accepted his wife's authority on the question of his undesirability as a husband for Cecilia. She ought to know about this matter: she gave it her undivided attention. "You're still in the Central?"

"Oh, I got out of that two years ago. I'm with Dale & Drew now, the bankers. In their New York office."



He was rescued by an attendant, who took him by the arm and led him to an exit . . .

"That would be hard on your mother, wouldn't it? What would she say?"

"That it was all your fault."

"I guess she would, Cis—and something more."

As the car became involved in the snarl of traffic in front of the Opéra, the girl's hand stole to her father's arm and squeezed it coaxingly.

"Did you see him, last time?"

"Him?"

"Don't bluff, papa!"

"No—I didn't."

"But you heard about him? Was he—married?"

"Not that I know of. I guess he's all right."

"It's a long time!" she sighed.

"Three years next spring," he sighed with her. As the motor started into life with a jerk, he remarked irrelevantly: "Your mother thinks that Mr. Lightbody is a good sort of man."

Cecilia pinched the fat hand beneath the robe.

"You're so easy, papa! . . . Mr. Lightbody is a good sort of man—to play tennis with."

They both laughed.

"So you won't take me?" Cecilia said as the motor stopped in front of the steamship office.

"I'd like to!"

"You'll take a letter for me?"

"Cis—would that be the square thing to mother?"

The girl pouted.

II

THINGS were "doing" down among the skyscrapers Wall Street way. Gorton Traverse had kept himself very busy for six weeks between the "street" and Cleveland, and had almost forgotten his troubles. He had been welcomed back to the old lunch table at the club, to his vice-president's desk at the bank, to the solemn financial councils; he had begun to feel almost necessary to the wheels of Progress and Prosperity. His paunch had broadened perceptibly; his heavy face had assumed the set look that comes from concealing important information.

Now the time was fast coming when he must sail once more for Europe: the domestic cord had been pulled, not violently, but firmly. In another week a

had made these six weeks, then remembered that he would have lost nothing if he had stayed away. . . . Sighing heavily again, he became aware that a man, a well-dressed young man, was staring at him with the air of knowing him, yet hesitating to intrude on his solitude. Suddenly the young man came forward with rapid decision, holding out his hand:

"Mr. Traverse! How are you?"

"Mr. Mapes, isn't it?" the older man acknowledged the salutation stiffly without rising from his seat, and added after a moment: "I am very well, sir."

In spite of the cold reception the young man stood in front of him and continued his inquiries:

"How is Mrs. Traverse?"

"Very well, thank you."

"And Cec—your daughter?"

"All right. They are in Paris," Traverse volunteered, a trifle less stiffly.

"I know!" the young man exclaimed with a suppressed smile.

"I'm sailing Saturday to join them."

"You spend a good deal of time abroad," the young man observed pleasantly.

"Yes—most of the time. My wife and daughter like it over there."

Unconsciously his voice had become friendlier in response to the sympathetic tone of the young man, and as a group of people brushed by them he looked invitingly at the vacant seat beside him. The young man promptly sat down, saying:

"And how do you like it over there?"

"Well, not so much as my wife. There isn't much for a man to do, if he can't speak any language but English. I don't speak foreign languages, so I have to keep to the hotels or use guides, and they aren't satisfactory. Europe's a good enough place to live in, if you are interested in art and such things. But for an active man like myself it gets pretty slow sometimes, pretty slow!"

He was pouring out his woes with an unaccustomed abandon: his heart was sore over the Saturday boat. The young man listened with lowered eyes, nodding sympathetically at the right places.

"America is the place for a live man to live in!" Gorton Traverse concluded in a final burst.

He did not attempt to suppress the satisfaction it gave him to communicate this information.

"They're good people," Traverse observed. "They're interested in Bluff City Consolidated, aren't they?"

And the two men slid off into a shorthand conversation of underwritings, syndicates, pools, mortgage bonds, and debenture stock, from which they emerged an hour later when the young man glanced at his watch.

"It's about time to eat—won't you dine with me?"

Traverse asked impulsively. The next moment he remembered his wife and trembled—looked about him furtively to assure himself that no acquaintances were present who might betray his weakness. The young man, observing the sudden change of expression, smiled and said slowly: "Not to-night, thank you—engagement—sorry."

Gorton Traverse looked his relief, and as he gave him his hand said:

"Well—another—"

"Won't you drop in at the office to-morrow? I can give you those figures then, and Mr. Drew will be pleased to tell you all you want to know about that syndicate."

"Perhaps I will, perhaps I will!" He was grateful to the young man for saving him so gracefully from his own awkwardness. He watched him sink into the throng—an alert, handsome figure—and his heart was immediately engulfed in that loneliness from which the young man had rescued him, temporarily.

"Perhaps Cis knows better than we do!" he muttered as he lounged into the dining-room for his solitary meal.

And there over his dinner was born the first stratagem, the first duplicity, that had ever entered into Gorton Traverse's dealings with his wife. It penetrated subtly his slow-moving mind as course by course the dinner was placed before him. And when he entered the "Pompeian room" for his coffee he smiled a broad, sly smile.

III

IT was usually a seasick and melancholic visage that Gorton Traverse presented to his family on his return from his expeditions to his native land. But this time when he alighted from the boat train at Saint-

Lazaire he joked and smiled to an extent hardly to be accounted for by a "splendid passage, good company," nor by the favorable report of business. Mrs. Traverse had too much good sense, however, to delve into the mystery of causes when results were satisfactory.

"How's Lightfinger?" he asked his wife when they were alone for a moment. Mrs. Traverse looked searchingly at him, but as her husband was never known to attempt puns she replied briefly:

"You mean Mr. Lightbody? He has been recalled. . . . Cecilia and I are thinking of taking the cure at Aix."

"Cure for what? Can't we stay here awhile? Paris is pretty gay, isn't it? The Salon just opened—I want to see some pictures."

Mrs. Traverse stared at this unexpected interest in fine art. Traverse turned to his daughter.

"What are you doing to-morrow morning, Cis?"

"We are still shopping and—"

"That Salon is open mornings?"

"Of course, it's always open."

"Your father shows a surprising interest in modern art," Mrs. Traverse remarked in her best sarcasm. "The Salon is very poor this year."

"If I'm going to live over here the rest of my life, I think it's time I got interested in some of their paint and clay works," Traverse explained with ponderous jocosity. "And I want you, Cis, to take me there to-morrow and introduce me. Mother can stay at home. She knows too much for a beginner."

"Papa is positively gay, and he has a sly look about him, too," Cecilia commented after a scrutinizing glance at her father. . . .

However ignorant Gorton Traverse might be of art in spite of his prolonged residence abroad, he seemed on the morrow to know exactly what he wished to see. When the motor had deposited the two at the great stucco entrance and the tickets had been procured, he pushed his way into the rotunda, which was crowded with the usual gaping throng trying earnestly to untangle the maze of marble with the aid of catalogues. In spite of Cecilia's remonstrances, he pushed steadily on until he came to a remote corner of the right wing where certain colossal pieces reposed in popular neglect. Here his pace slackened and he gave himself time to breathe and look about at the cold marble countenances of celebrities.

"Papa," Cecilia observed, "what makes you so keen about portrait busts? Are you going to have yourself done? . . . Tell me!"—she came in close to his arm and spoke beguilingly—"did you see him?"

Traverse examined the name at the base of a heroic piece without replying.

"I know you did!" Cecilia persisted. "Is he—well? What did he say? Oh, dear, tell me how he looks!"

But her father skirted the pedestal in his investigation and was lost to view on the other side of President Carnot. He failed to emerge, and at that moment a young man sauntered out from a group of sightseers and raised his hat.

"You!" Cecilia gasped. "And papa—"

"We crossed on the same boat; we had a splendid passage!"

"So papa said. . . ."

Gorton Traverse did not emerge from the shadow of President Carnot. Instead he wandered off into distant mazes of the vast hall, got mixed up in a group of heathen goddesses that sent him upstairs to the galleries, where after tramping a number of dusty miles between walls of paint he was rescued by an attendant, who comprehending the language difficulty took him by the arm and led him to an exit. This was on the opposite side of the building from the entrance where the motor had been left, but Traverse boldly threw himself into a cab, waving his hand and saying in English: "Go anywhere!" The driver went out into the broad, sunny avenue and rambled upward toward the Arch, while Traverse smiled to himself and enjoyed the Paris atmosphere as he had never done before.

"I guess they'll find the motor all right when they want it," he murmured, and then it occurred to him that a momentous and difficult duty remained before him. Paying his cab, he descended and started homeward, preferring to trust his sense of locality to his ability to direct the coachman. In spite of the lowering face of duty, he still smiled and seemed contented with himself. He sniffed the air and walked as a man who sees visions, and not the least happy vision was the picture of a big sprawling house on the bluff above the lake at Cleveland, Ohio.

"Where is Cecilia?" Mrs. Traverse demanded in mild surprise when her husband appeared alone.

"Isn't she home yet? I left her among the statues some time ago—"

"Left Cecilia there alone!" Something in her husband's manner gave her exclamation a touch of sternness. Gorton had not been quite himself since he had landed.

"Not all alone—with a friend, a young man," Traverse replied fumblingly. "They are there yet, I expect, unless they have gone somewhere else."

The remark sounded foolish, but Mrs. Traverse suspected that it contained more point than shone on the surface.

"Who is this young man that you saw fit to leave Cecilia alone with?"

She went boldly forward to meet the truth, and her husband fluttered. It was the first piece of double-dealing he had ever attempted with Mrs. Traverse, and he had the transparency of the novice.

"It's no use, Liddy!" he exclaimed, in a rush. "Of course it's him. You have done your best for three years. You have had your own way. Isn't it about time now for me and Cis? And he's a good fellow, and smart, too. He'll beat Lightbody all over the pasture, take my word for that! I know a man—"

"Gorton Traverse!" That was all that she found to say as she rose swiftly and started for the door.

"It's no use, Liddy. You couldn't find a thing in that place. I couldn't have got out if it hadn't been for a guard, and there are about a million people. Just wait here and think it over with me. They'll be back soon enough."

Mrs. Traverse walked to and fro, realizing unpleasantly the limits of the tether.

"I don't believe they will get married without letting us know," Traverse threw in by way of comfort. "He isn't that kind—though he's had to wait long enough."

"And so this was the business that called you back?"

"No—no, I can't say that. It came in incidentally. It was an inspiration, Liddy!"

Mrs. Traverse made one more trip across the room, then sank vanquished into a chair. Her husband hitched forward his chair opposite to her, and resting a fat fist on either knee said sympathetically:

"Do the best you can, Liddy. . . . It's hard on you, but it's been hard on us!"

He caught the sound of voices beyond the anteroom.

"I guess they're coming now. . . . The old place looks pretty fine, Liddy! We can be home for the first roses. . . ."

The Ballad of Faker's Cañon



By

WALLACE IRWIN

TWAS up and down the wooded hills
Of Loosyanna State
That Trapper Ted his footsteps sped
For to in-vest-i-gate;

And up and down the wooded glens
Around their cozy lairs,
Both great and small, were tracks and tracks
Of bears and Bears and BEARS.

UPSPAKE the guide, Magnolia Pete,
In tones of seething stress:

"Great game, I wot, will soon be shot
By gun of your High-ness,
For lo! a track of Bear I see
Marked plain before my sight,
With nine toes on the left hind foot
And ten toes on the right."

THEN up did Trapper Ted upspeak
And spat a bale of nerves:

"Magnolia Pete, an ugly word,
But short, thy tale deserves.
O faker of the fakest dye,
That steeps all nature-crooks,
Write forty volumes on thy Bear,
But I'll not read thy books!"

THEN up Magnolia Pete doth shout:
"Land sakes!" and eke "By Jo!
Thou sayest the name that bringeth shame
Upon my house, and wo.

If Bear of nineteen hinder toes
Hides not in yonder flat,
Then will I vote for Willyum Taft
And eat my derby hat."

SO onward, upward to the hunt,
The woodsmen rush amain,
And at their head lopes Trapper Ted,
Whank-whooping his disdain;
And at their rear from far and near
The joyous People jump,
Requesting Ted to make a speech
On every passing stump.

THEN at the den of Mr. Bear
The doughty Trappers stop,
And nine reporters, chill of feet,
Upon their stummicks drop,
As from the deepness of the cave
There comes a wolfish howl
That soundeth something like a Bear
And something like an Owl.

"O HARK ye!" cries Magnolia Pete,
"I shall not eat mine hat—
The Bear's in there." Quoth Ted: "Take care!
No Bear doth growl like that."
But even as they so dispute
The Trappers' looks grow grave,
For a Bear of nineteen hinder toes
Comes screeching from the cave.

UPON his head are seven ears,
His eyes are large and blue,
His hinder limb is short and slim
Belike a kangaroo.
Then Teddy of the steady hand
A ruthless aim doth take,
And shoots the Critter in the neck,
Remarking: "Die, thou Fake!"

SO on the rocks that Fake doth fall,
And pipes a deathly cry
That soundeth like a squirrel in pain—
And so the Bear doth die;
And as his feet to sky he turns,
His claws, all shining bright,
Show nine toes on the left hind foot
And ten upon the right!

THEN bluffly laughs good Trapper Ted
Unto Magnolia Pete:
"No short but ugly word art thou,
Thy hat thou needst not eat.
Go write a dozen Books on me
So that the deal be square—
Let's carve a dish fit for the gods
And eat yond Teddy-bear."

SO onward, upward forgeth Ted
With energetic limb,
And trappers groan and woodsmen swoon
Who try to follow him;
And as he leaps from cliff to crag,
With buckshot in his vest,
He cries: "Let no man interrupt—
I'm here to take a rest."



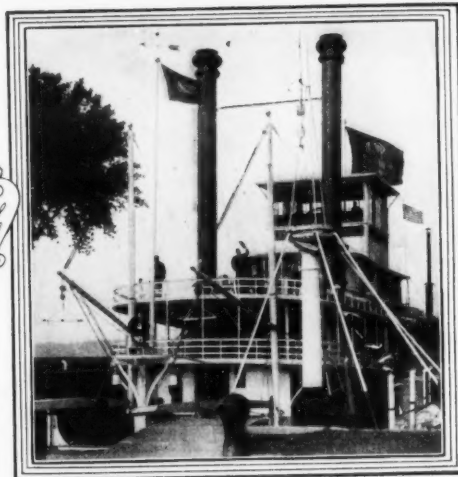
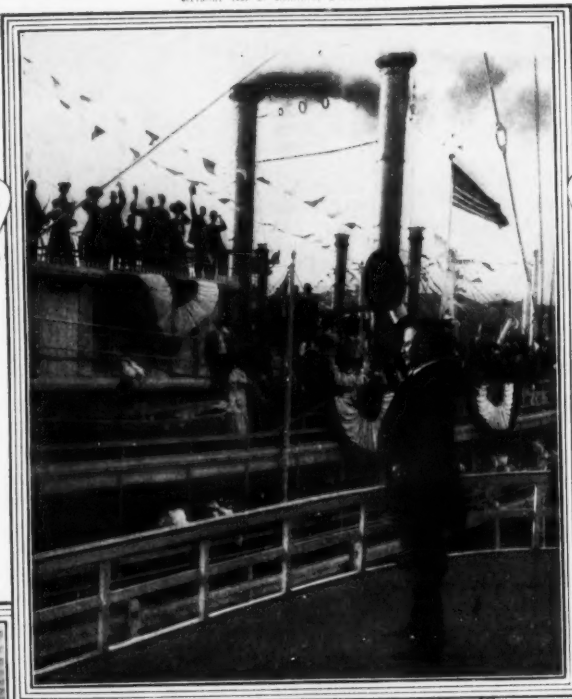
The arrival of the President at St. Louis. The President and his party are just emerging from the Lee Line wharf. The Governors are on the "Alton."

Down the Mississippi with the President

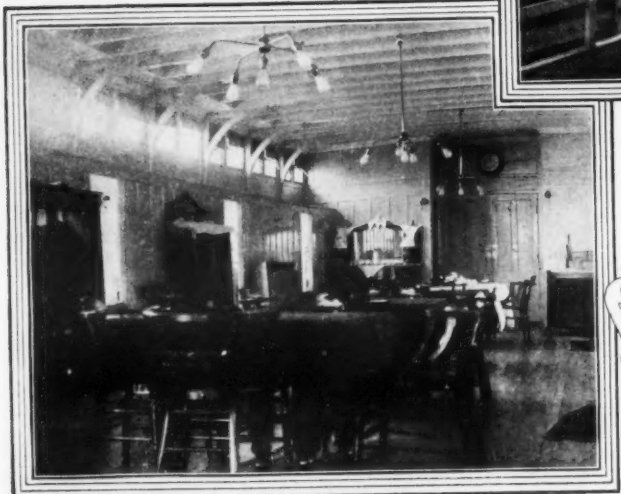
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Pilot L. H. Saunders of St. Louis, who piloted the President and his party down the Mississippi River to Memphis, Tennessee



President Roosevelt waving his good-by to the people of Keokuk, Iowa, as he starts on his way down the Mississippi River

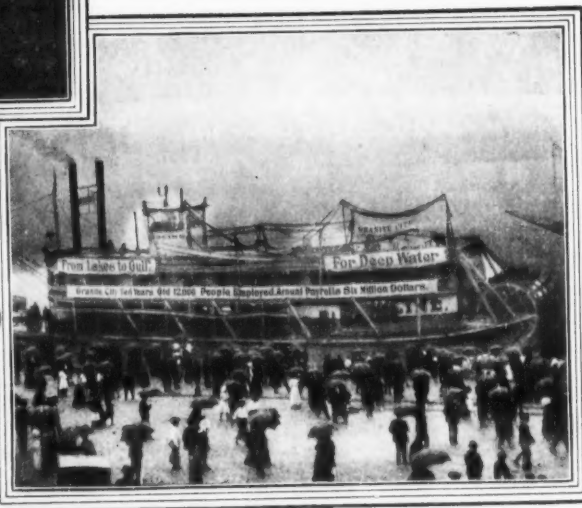


Main saloon of steamer "Mississippi" on which the President went down the river. His cabin is the last on the left

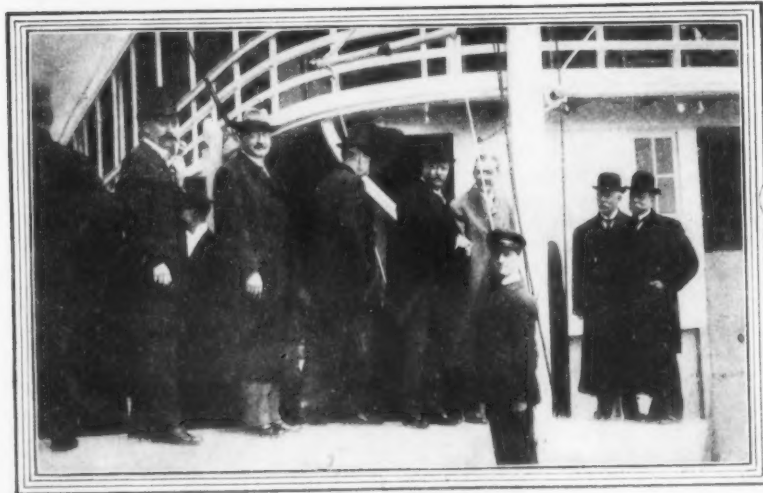
Saluting a passing steamer



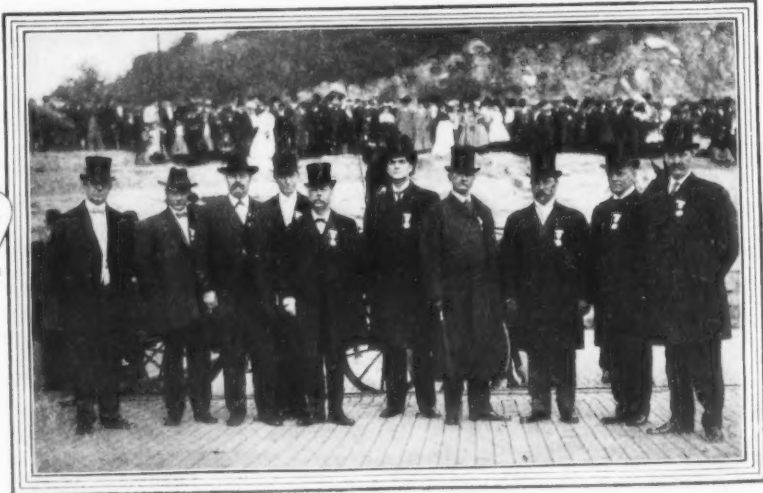
The "Hartweg," whose behavior displeased the President



The "Granite City" awaiting the President's boat at St. Louis. The arrival occurred in a drenching rain.



The Presidential party boarding the steamer at St. Louis for the journey southward on the Mississippi. The purpose of the trip was to study the great commercial advantages which would accrue to all the States of the Mississippi Valley when this great waterway with its principal tributaries was made navigable for heavy steamships. At the conclusion of his trip the President pledged his support to the river-improvement cause



The Governors of ten States who received the President at Keokuk. From left to right: Gov. Hoch, Kansas; Gov. Crawford, South Dakota; Gov. Broward, Florida; Gov. Chamberlain, Oregon; Gov. Burke, North Dakota; Gov. Sheldon, Nebraska; Gov. Blanchard, Louisiana; Gov. Davidson, Wisconsin; Gov. Deneen, Illinois; Gov. Cummins, Iowa. This delegation vividly shows the importance of the river-improvement plan

What the World is Doing

A Record of Current Events

Edited by

SAMUEL E. MOFFETT



The Great Roosevelt Policy

ON HIS trip down the Mississippi President Roosevelt talked

*"Of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—
And why the sea is boiling hot,
And whether pigs have wings."*

He talked of Government control of railroads, of enforcing the laws against wrong-doers of great wealth, of the need for courage and strength, of race suicide, the cruise of the battleships to the Pacific, the value of a great fighting navy, the Panama Canal, the Monroe Doctrine, the undesirability of being a milksop, the danger of "peace with insult," the national supervision of corporations, the relations of State and Federal power, and the education of the farmer.

All these things were interesting, but they all sank into insignificance by the side of the great constructive policies outlined by the President. Few women will have more babies because Mr. Roosevelt advises them to; what is done to the corporations to-day may be undone to-morrow, and the question whether we are to be a nation of milksops or not will be settled by deeper influences than Presidential sermons. But in the matter of the conservation of our national resources we are just at a point at which the policy adopted now may profoundly affect our history through all future time.

The President long ago made his position clear on the subjects of forest preservation, the protection of the public lands, the retention of the national title to the remaining coal and oil deposits, and the development of the water supplies of the arid regions. These things are the great and enduring glory of his Administration. They are the things that will be preserved in the memory of the coming generations. It was for lack of governments with such foresight that the civilizations of Central Asia, Assyria, Palestine, and Northern Africa have perished, and if our own civilization proves more lasting it will be because we have learned to profit by the fate of others.

Now the President has committed himself to the intelligent use of another great national asset—our splendid river system, which is, with the single exception of Brazil's, the most superb network of inland navigation in the world. The private owners of railroads spend hundreds of millions a year in their development. The nation, which has a corresponding system of water transportation of its own, has seemed to begrudge every dollar spent on making it available for use.

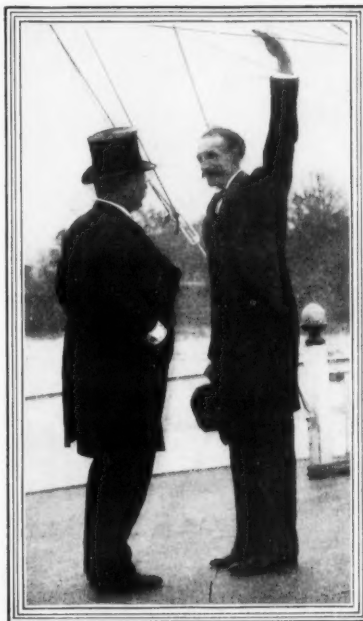
Under President Roosevelt's energetic leadership there is to be a new policy.

At Cairo the President committed himself to the deep waterway plan in the picturesque phrase that there should be a "loop of the seacoast from the Gulf to the Great Lakes," with an inlet from Cairo to Pittsburg. At Memphis, before the Deep Waterways Convention, he elaborated this idea, and made an impressive plea for the preservation of national resources in general. He gave the solemn warning:

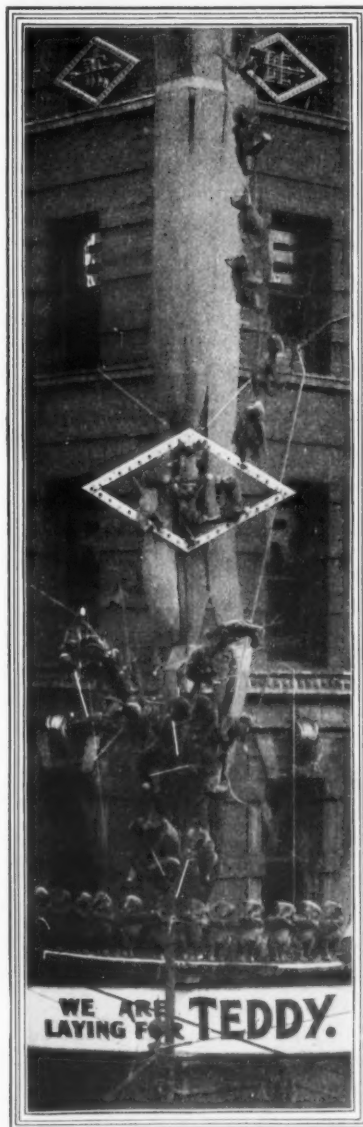
"It is clear beyond peradventure that our natural resources have been and are still being abused, that continued abuse will destroy them, and that we have at last reached the forks of the road. We are face to face with the great fact that the whole future of the nation is directly at stake in the momentous decision which is forced upon us. Shall we continue the waste and destruction of our natural resources, or shall we conserve them? There is no other question of equal gravity now before the nation.

"It is the plain duty of those of us who for the moment are responsible to make inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast as well as we may the needs of the future, and so to handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope for the prosperity of our descendants."

He added the important announcement that with his full approval the Inland Waterways Commission had decided to call a conference on the conservation of natural resources, to meet in Washington the coming winter. This conference, he justly observed, ought to be among the most important gatherings in our history.



Forester Pinchot lays down the law



A "Teddy Bear" corner in St. Louis

Two-Cent Prosperity

THE Railroad Commission of Ohio has made public some facts which throw light upon the practical workings of the two-cent-fare law in that State. That law was in force during the whole of the fiscal year 1907, and for between three and four months of the fiscal year 1906. It appears from the reports of the various companies that the passenger receipts of the great majority of them increased, the total gain amounting to \$1,387,927.60. Ten small roads had a total decrease of \$55,645.14. The reports do not show that the increased business has called for any new trains or additional equipment. Twenty-four roads have had greater passenger earnings, not only in the aggregate, but per train-mile. This number includes practically all the lines of the Pennsylvania system, which has been fighting the two-cent law of its own State on the ground that it is confiscatory. On the other hand, six roads in Ohio report a decrease in passenger earnings per train-mile, and four have found no change. In some cases train-mile decreases have gone along with aggregate increases.

The lesson of these figures seems to be that in a well-settled State like Ohio two cents a mile is, in general, a fair rate, but that there are exceptional cases in which it is not. If all the lines in the State were owned by a single company it might be fair to lump them together under a single rate. Thus the New Haven, which has a practical monopoly in the greater part of New England, has adopted two-cent fares throughout its entire system and finds them profitable, although doubtless it could pick out particular stretches of track on which they do not pay. If those particular stretches belonged to independent companies, a two-cent limit would not be fair in those cases, and if a law enforced it the courts would give relief.

These facts, like many others that have come to light since this subject became acute, sustain the belief that a general law is not the best form of rate regulation. While most of the roads in Ohio seem to thrive on two-cent fares, there are some, and those precisely the weakest and least obnoxious, which suffer a serious hardship from such a limitation. It appears to be clear that the New York plan of a Public Service Commission, which can deal with each case on its own merits, is the best—always provided that the commission is composed of men who can be trusted, and that the railroads have sufficient wisdom to let it alone instead of unsettling public confidence by trying to move it with hidden strings.

It is reasonable to suppose that when these things are put fairly before the public it will be willing to modify its experimental policy. The fact that the veto of New York's two-cent-fare law by Governor Hughes was received so calmly showed rather clearly that there was no popular frenzy in that part of the country which would insist upon crucifying the railroads regardless of all considerations of justice. In many quarters a policy of defiant obstruction on the part of the corporations has exasperated public sentiment, but it would be hard to name a single State whose people would insist on maintaining rules that had been proved by actual experience to be unjust. What the anti-railroad people have complained about has been that in many cases the roads have not offered any proof from experience, but have asked the Federal courts to nullify State laws on purely theoretical and conjectural grounds.

No doubt many mistakes have been made, but the fact that they have been reflected so much more disastrously in the stock-market than in corporation balance-sheets is a pretty good proof that some capitalists have lost their heads. President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, for instance, has been expressing views of inky gloom about the business prospect. He thinks that "the country has been worked into a terrible hysteria over railroads and corporations, until the people are likely to do most anything so long as a railroad or a corporation is hit hard." Ordinary observers have detected no signs of popular hysteria or even of any particular excitement on the subject of



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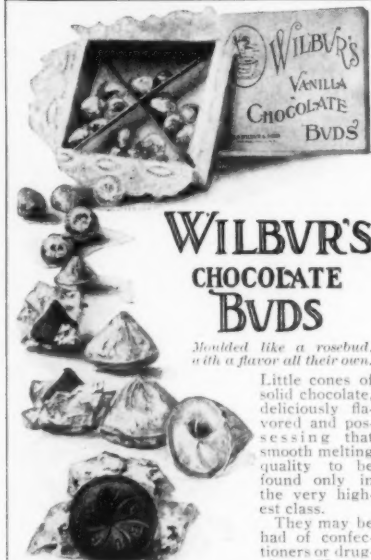
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railroads. The hysteria seems to be confined mostly to those financiers who are so panic-stricken by well-meant, if sometimes unwise, experiments in corporate regulation that they attack the credit of their own companies and then complain that railroads have trouble in raising money.

The Next State

New Mexico to follow Oklahoma into the fold

AFTER nearly sixty years of more or less patient waiting, New Mexico at last finds Statehood in sight. On his trip down the Mississippi, President Roosevelt committed himself to the admission of the Territory. Inviting the Governors of Oklahoma and of New Mexico to board his boat he said: "I want the Governor of the Territory that has become a State and the Governor of the Territory that is to become a State to ride with me."

In the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico, concluded in 1848, the American Government inserted Article 3 of the Louisiana treaty; which gave the promise:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States."

The first State admitted under the pledge of the original Louisiana treaty was Louisiana, nine years after the promise was given. The last bit of the Louisiana purchase, Oklahoma, is just now passing out of the territorial condition, one hundred and four years after the treaty of cession was signed. The proceedings under the Mexican treaty have been a little more rapid. California was admitted in 1850, two years after its acquisition, Nevada in 1864, and Utah in 1896. Parts of Colorado, admitted in 1876, and of Wyoming, admitted in 1890, were also included in the Mexican cession.

Only Arizona and New Mexico are still left outside of the union of States. Neither of those has yet had such a boom as to force its claims upon Congress. In 1876 New Mexico had 91,874 inhabitants, which was more than Colorado, Dakota (then united), Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming had at that time. In 1900 the population of New Mexico was 195,310, and Colorado, the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington had passed her in the interval. But even now New Mexico is more populous than Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, or Wyoming. She would have been admitted long ago if her people had been Americanized more promptly. When she comes in, Arizona will be the only Territory in the main body of the United States, and it will not be possible much longer to resist the demand for a final clean-up of the territorial system.

The Parting of the Ways

San Francisco facing a momentous choice

THE lines are pretty clearly drawn in San Francisco. The friends of decent government there had hoped for a fusion of all the respectable elements of the city, including honest working men, on a ticket headed by the present Mayor, Dr. E. R. Taylor. This hope was disappointed when the Union Labor Convention was dominated by Schmitz, from his felon's cell, and the Republicans nominated a machine politician named Ryan for Mayor. But good government is not to be left a helpless derelict. The Democrats have renominated Mayor Taylor, and they have been joined by the Good Government League and by an anti-machine Republican minority. The Good Government League includes fifty-two members of the Republican convention that nominated Ryan.

All factions except the Schmitz Union Labor party have united in renominating District Attorney William H. Langdon, so that nothing but a wilful preference of a majority of the people for corruption can check the progress of the boodler prosecution. The platform upon which Dr. Taylor has been named for Mayor declares that "San Francisco demands patriotism and not partizanship." It favors a city water supply from the Sierras, a salt-water system for protection against fire, the immediate restoration of all public buildings, city ownership of public utilities, and the continued prosecution of the corruptionists.

Good Work at Panama

A real canal seems to be in sight

THE work of canal-digging at Panama seems at last to have fairly overcome its early discouragements and to be going ahead at a really satisfactory rate. It is true that Mr. Poultney Bigelow still insists that the drinking water at Colon is bad, but in other respects the Canal is doing very well. The report of Colonel Goethals for September shows that in that month, despite nearly a foot of rain, the excavation broke all records. It reached the enormous total of 1,517,412 cubic yards, exceeding the figures for the previous month by nearly one-sixth. With an army of forty-three thousand men employed, the whole force is instinct with energy and zeal. The best work of the Stevens régime has been exceeded.

In his speech at St. Louis President Roosevelt said that if the August rate of excavation could be kept up, the actual digging of the canal could be finished within five or six years. The September rate was far in advance of the August rate, and there is every reason to believe that the work hereafter will go faster yet. The only question now relates to the Gatun dam and locks, concerning the time of whose completion the President admits there may be some doubt.

A useful antidote to the biased reports of conditions on the Isthmus written by visitors committed in advance to one side or the other has been furnished by Miss Gertrude Beeks, Secretary of the Welfare Department of the Civic Federation, who spent five weeks trying to find out just how the workers lived. Miss Beeks agrees with Mr. Bigelow that the drinking water, as a rule, is bad, and thinks it should be distilled. There are too many eggs for breakfast, and they are too mature. There are too many domestic insects of all the more obnoxious varieties, and too much damp clothing and bedding. Tips to waiters are also objectionably prevalent. On

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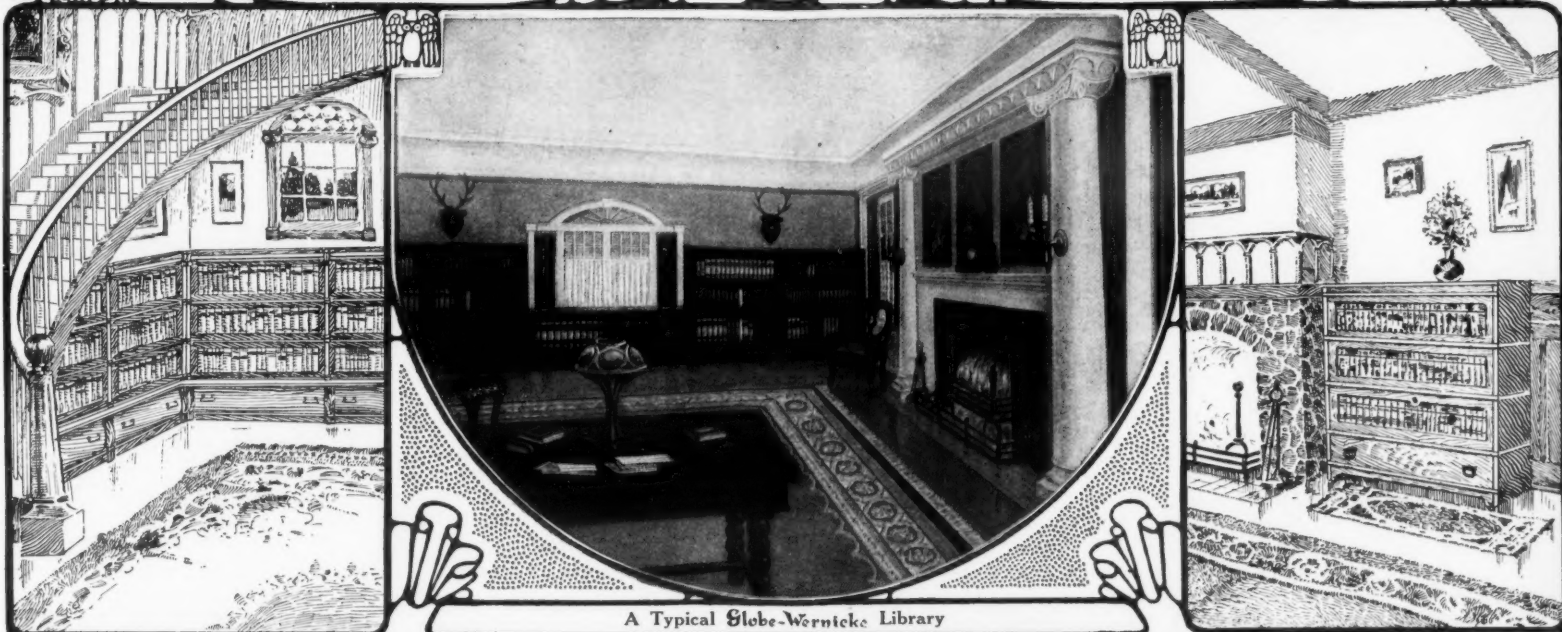
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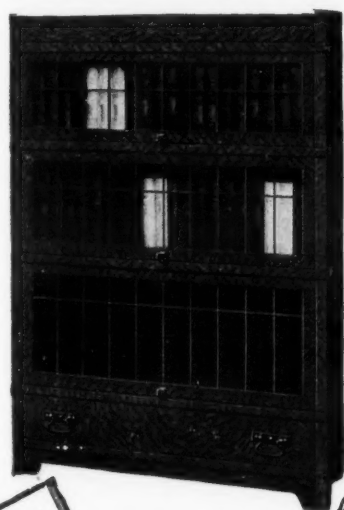
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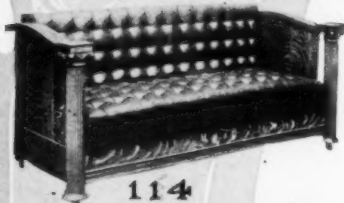
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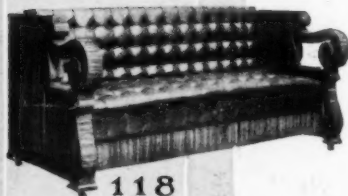
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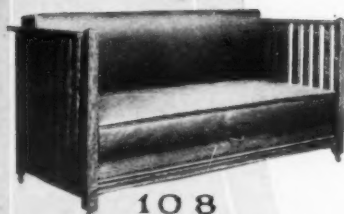
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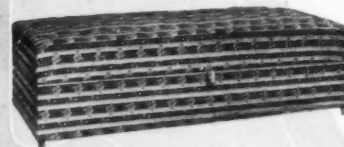
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118



108



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the other hand the hospitals are splendidly equipped, and you can get all the quinine you want at every meal. There are many manufacturing villages in the United States not half so beautiful as the homes for American families and the bachelors' dormitories furnished by the Government at Panama, though perhaps that is not saying so very much after all. The conditions "have changed almost miraculously within the last two years." One of the chief needs, Miss Beeks thinks, is a Coney Island for the men, who are suffering from lack of amusement.

The Spanish Governor of Santander has issued a proclamation warning Spaniards not to go to work on the Canal, and indulging in the most violent denunciations of the treatment given to Spanish laborers, and of the alleged misrepresentations on which they are induced to go to the Isthmus. As the work is under the direct charge of the Government of the United States, these abusive allegations might be considered rather undiplomatic even if they were true, and are especially so since they are false.

A Constitution for China

The world's oldest despotism disappearing

A NEW era has begun for a fourth of the human race. The rising tide of reform in China culminated on October 1 in a proclamation by the Empress-Dowager declaring the empire a constitutional monarchy. The actual introduction of a Parliamentary system, however, is to be effected by gradual stages. First the people are to be prepared for it by compulsory universal education. This is to include instruction in the principles of constitutional government. The Department of Education has been ordered to prepare the necessary text-books.

It is proposed to establish local self-government in each of the eighteen provinces, with elective provincial parliaments and responsible executives, subject to governors appointed by the throne. A Council of Administration, which is expected to prove the germ of a national Parliament, has already been established and is actively at work.

China is now in the full tide of modern progress. With emissaries traversing the world to bring back all that is best in Western civilization, with Government and people united in a relentless war on the opium vice, with the practise of torturing girls by binding their feet fallen under the shadow of imperial disfavor, with education brought to the door of every peasant's hut, with an army reorganized on modern lines, with automobiles and electric lights in the Forbidden City, with railroads and telegraphs encouraged everywhere, with old barbarities of punishment abolished, and with methods of taxation that have throttled enterprise reformed, an empire that was old before Achilles dragged the body of Hector around the walls of Troy is renewing its youth. The Shah, the heir of Cyrus; the Mikado, descendant of the Sun Goddess; and the Emperor of China, Brother of the Sun and Moon, are now constitutional monarchs. If the Russian constitution can be considered as still surviving, the only remaining independent despotism of any importance in the world is Turkey.

Standard Oil's Accounts

The trust at last tells what it is worth

FOR the first time the resources of the Standard Oil Company have passed out of the field of guesswork into that of exact statistics. According to a balance sheet offered in evidence by officials of the company in the Government's dissolution suit the total assets of the corporation amount to \$371,664,532. The surplus is \$261,061,811, or over two and a half times the capital. The assets of the parent corporation, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, consist mostly of stocks of subsidiary companies, of which there are sixty-three. From these stocks the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey last year received dividends amounting to \$53,227,387. It made a net profit of \$9,571,996 on its own business, so that its total profits on operation for the year were \$62,799,383. It distributed \$39,335,932 in dividends on its own stock at the rate of forty per cent, leaving \$23,463,451 to be added to its surplus.

It is evident that the Standard Oil Company is a very prosperous concern, but it also appears, if these figures are correct, that it is not the overshadowing aggregation of wealth it has been commonly assumed to be. There are several larger companies. The assets of the United States Steel Corporation are valued at about \$1,700,000,000, and its net profits last year were about \$160,000,000. The Union Pacific Railroad Company had assets in 1906 worth \$577,536,379, and the assets of the Atchison at the same time amounted to \$530,602,602. As a corporation Standard Oil comes some distance down the list. What makes its wealth so impressive is the fact that the bulk of it is concentrated in a few hands. If the majority of its stock were owned by twenty thousand shareholders instead of by eight individuals and estates it would not have hypnotized the public imagination and taken rank as a national danger. It appears, too, that the people who were paying in the neighborhood of \$40 for the stock a few years ago were giving more than twice what the property was worth. Even the present quotations of 440 or thereabout represent considerably more than the actual value of the company's assets.

Rattling Dry Bones

The Pacific scheme stirs naval inertia

WHETHER our battleships go to the Pacific or not, the order for the voyage has already given the navy a useful shake-up. It has made manifest a number of defects which, however well known they may have been in professional circles, did not seem ever to have made sufficient impression on the official or public mind to cause any serious effort to remove them. The fleet might well spend a year in merely getting ready to go to the Pacific, even if it should seem best not to send it after all.

It appears, for instance, that we are almost totally lacking in the vital necessity of available colliers. We have a large mercantile tonnage in the coasting trade, but it seems impossible to use it for transporting coal in time

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Let the little General Manager make "just right temperature" a certainty in your home all day and all night.

This Jewell Controller with Time Clock Attachment is the only absolutely accurate controller of temperature made.

You can set it at any temperature and your room will remain at that temperature regardless of outside changes. You can set it for 60 degrees or any temperature at night, and if you like 70 degrees at 7 o'clock, set the time clock attachment for 6:30 and at 6:30 your room will begin to warm up, and at 7 it is 70 degrees without anyone having done anything to the furnace or the controller.

Convenient? Yes—and unailing.

The Jewell Controller With Time Clock Attachment

never loses thermostatic control night or day for a moment. It is the only controller made that does not. You can depend upon the Jewell—Not only to settle the "Just Right Temperature" question in your home, but to save coal bills enough to pay for itself in a very short time, to say nothing of doctor bills. The discomfort of uneven heat and danger of colds and resulting serious illnesses are entirely avoided in its use. Every house ought to have one. It is convenient—economical—necessary to good health.

Regulates Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air with the same unailing accuracy. Write for booklet "The Home Comfortable" and name of dealer nearest you. Address—

JEWELL MFG. CO., 25 N. Green Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

MARSHALL-FIELD & CO. CHICAGO

BRIGHTER LIGHT—LIGHTER BILLS

USE NERNST LAMPS

in the largest and finest dry goods store in the world, because they find

NERNST LIGHT

best from every point of view. It has daylight color value, is most economical, most reliable, most flexible, most pleasing to the customer.

Nernst Light is electric light at the cost of gas. Your lighting company will furnish the lamps.

Write to us for booklet No. 10, "Store Lighting."

NERNST LAMP CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

THE REASON WHY THE KREMENTZ

ROLL PLATE COLLAR BUTTONS OUTWEARS ALL OTHERS

THIS DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATES QUANTITY OF GOLD IN IMITATION BUTTONS

THIS ILLUSTRATES QUANTITY OF GOLD IN THE KREMENTZ BUTTON

At all dealers. Gold and roll plate. Insist on the Krementz. If damaged in any way a new one free.

Send for Story of Collar Button

Krementz & Co., 46 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

\$17 a Hen Per Year

Was the Profit Made

(and proved) by one of our subscribers. You can make money from poultry; all can make \$2 a hen up who read **Poultry Herald**, edited by former successful manager world's greatest poultry farm. Each issue is full of what you want to know in this month: Illustrated Profit-Increasing, Leading Articles; Instructive Short Articles; Editorials; Turkey Dept.; Ducks and Geese Dept.; Questions Answered (free) Dept., etc. Published 18 years, monthly, 50 cents a year. FREE with your subscription (if you mention Collier's), a copy of **Poultry Manual**, a complete guide to success with poultry, 168 pages, illustrated; or, **Poultry Houses, Coops and Equipment**, 100 pages, 50 illustrations; or, **Egg Money—How to Increase It**, 125 pages, illustrated. Price of each book alone 25 cents. Address—

POULTRY HERALD, Dept. A, ST. PAUL, MINN.

\$2 "O-hi-o" Cooker Offer \$2

"It whistles"

Drop us a card for particulars, as to how you can put yourself in possession of a first-class cooker who will save 50% in fuel, labor, time and provisions. Will insure deliciously cooked, easily digested, never spoiled, steaming hot meals, and only one burner to cook a dozen different things at one time. Combination Style—Bakes and Steams at Same Time. **THIRTY DAYS TRIAL**. Hand-somely illustrated catalogue mailed free.

\$1 Cook Book 4c. postage

Men and women of good address wanted in every county to represent us. Good paying positions for right parties.

O-HI-O COOKER CO., 1026 Snow Flake Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

\$9.50 A STARTLER

This highly polished Brass 16 Cornet complete with A and Bb Shank Music Lyre, Silver Plated Mouth-piece, Water Key, in line can case leather bound with shoulder strap, is but one of our many wonderful values in a variety of instruments. Our name is your guarantee. Send for edition H. New Catalog. Get our Bargain Indicator No. 27.

WULSCHNER-STEWART MUSIC CO., 144 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

of peace. The President offered to pay American shipowners fifty per cent more than would be paid to foreign owners, but even that liberal offer met with only one acceptance. This means that about ninety-five per cent of the coal-carrying contracts will be taken by foreign bidders. Of course, the situation would not be quite so bad in time of war, for then our merchant ships would be withdrawn from ordinary trade and would be at the service of the Government. Nevertheless, it is bad enough. Coal is the life of a fleet, and there might easily be times when a collier would be worth more than a battleship. To have to depend upon foreigners to keep our ships moving in war or peace is a national danger. The navy ought to be able to transport its own coal without asking favors of anybody. If a foreign contractor received inducements to have his cargoes fail to turn up at the rendezvous, or if agents of a possible enemy mixed a few bombs in the coal, the lack of American colliers might prove expensive economy.

The projected cruise has resulted in a shift of captains that has made a reduction of four or five years in the average age of the commanders of the battleships. The difference is not very great, but as far as it goes is in the direction of efficiency.

The installation of improved fire-control apparatus has been hastened, and the need of practise in battle tactics has been emphasized. Attention has been drawn to the lack of ammunition and torpedoes and to many defects in the construction of the ships. It may well be that all the purposes of the proposed cruise can be better attained by taking plenty of time to remedy these defects and put the fleet in perfect order where it is than by taking the cruise itself.

Kind Words from Foraker

He shows why the President is not a public danger

WHILE the Administration has been touring Mexico and Japan and the Mississippi Valley, others have been doing a little traveling, too. Senator Foraker was the orator of the day at the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association on October 2. Mr. Foraker came manfully to the defense of his friend the President. He reminded the timid critics who foresaw business ruin in the policy of the Administration, that Mr. Roosevelt was not going to be in office very much longer. "No matter what the President may say," he remarked, "our Government remains; and even if he should propose what might prove harmful, it could not be executed without the cooperation of the other departments of the Government."

Mr. Foraker charitably assured his audience that it was the President's duty to study conditions, have opinions, and make recommendations. If he should make mistakes we need not be frightened, "for we do not need to adopt his views unless we approve of them; and if we approve them we should find fault with ourselves rather than with him if they are wrong." Whatever may happen, we have always the consoling thought "that under our system of government there comes in a short time the end of all official power and authority for Presidents as well as Senators and other public servants."

What Senator Foraker's reassuring words amounted to in effect was to advise the pessimist to hang up a calendar and say to himself whenever the sky looked darkest: "In seventeen months and two days there will be a new President." It is in some such way that he has been able to maintain his own unconquerable cheerfulness.

Swarthmore's Dilemma

Which is better, athletics or millions?

TO choose between the lady and the tiger was a mild intellectual exercise compared with the cruel dilemma that confronts Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. This blameless Quaker institution had been pursuing its quiet way, giving a good education to some three hundred students and incidentally winning glory on the athletic field. Last year its football team won six of the eight intercollegiate matches it played, including a four to nothing victory over the University of Pennsylvania, one of twenty-one to nothing over Amherst, and one of twenty-six to nothing over Johns Hopkins. For a college with less than one-twelfth the number of men at the University of Pennsylvania (for Swarthmore is coeducational) that was cause for modest pride. And then upon that scene of peaceful felicity entered Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a former benefactress of the institution, with a will leaving to the college mines and lands of a value variously estimated at from a million to three million dollars on condition that it should abandon all intercollegiate athletics. Miss Jeanes had read in the papers that there were many accidents in football, and she had seen other objectionable features in athletic contests. Her scrupulosity may be realized from the story told of her that she had refused, on conscientious grounds, to contribute toward the cost of a new library building for which Mr. Carnegie had offered \$50,000 on condition that the college would raise as much more. She thought the scheme partook in a measure of the nature of a game of chance.

And now Miss Jeanes is dead, and the trustees of the college are confronted with the question whether they shall accept her bequest or stick to athletics. If they reject the legacy they will enjoy the most expensive sport in modern academic history. They will have renounced an opportunity to transform their college into a university, by more than doubling its resources. The whole present endowment of Swarthmore is only \$900,000. There are only thirty members of the faculty, and their combined salaries probably do not exceed \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year. The annual income of the Jeanes bequest is estimated at \$80,000. And yet to accept the glittering prize would look like selling the college into bondage. The football coach is troubled by no mercenary doubts. He would reject the gift as unhesitatingly as Chancellor Day of Syracuse would refuse a bequest coupled with the degrading condition that his university should have nothing more to do with Standard Oil. To accept it, he says, would ruin the college.

IT MAKES THE BABY STRONG

Good milk contains, in the most easily digested form, all the elements necessary to the building of bone, flesh and muscle. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has raised three generations of strong and healthy babies. Has no equal. Address Borden's Condensed Milk Co., N. Y., for "My Biography"—a baby's album.—Adv.

SPRAGUE

Electric Damper and Valve Regulator

70°—or any heat desired

Regulates Your Heat Just as You Want It, Night and Day.

Adjust to Heat Desired

It's Automatic

EVEN, HEALTHFUL HEAT With Reduced Coal Bills

This Heat Regulator is easily applied to all Hot Water, Steam, Hot Air or Natural Gas Heaters. It is Guaranteed for 10 years and sold on Merits. Thousands in use 25 years and still working. Cannot give out with reasonable care. Saves running up and down stairs. Prevents accidents by fire. Cannot forget the damper and Cannot Run Down and Leave Front Draft Damper Open. This feature is strongly covered by letters patent and is positively not found in any other Thermostat. Coal saved pays for Regulator; therefore, it costs you nothing. Always the best.

Thirty Days Free Trial. Catalogue Free.

A delay may mean the loss of your house by fire.

Write the Manufacturers 120 West 1st St. HOWARD THERMOSTAT CO., Oswego, N. Y.

"RUBBERSET"

TRADE MARK

The "Rubberset" shaving-brush is made to last, and to give satisfaction as long as it lasts.

Other kinds are made to sell. They sell because you can't see how they are made—inside! They are put together with rosin cement or glue. Which would be all right for a powder-puff, but is all wrong for a shaving brush. Soon such a brush begins to shed bristles. After a while it falls apart. Then you buy a new one; and go through the same thing again. This time buy a "Rubberset"—

The Guaranteed Shaving-Brush

The illustration shows a "Rubberset" cut open. The bristles are imbedded in soft rubber, bound with a metal band, then cut and can't be pulled out. Bristles and hard rubber are inseparably combined. The brush simply cannot shed bristles; it won't crack nor fall apart. Insist on having the "Rubberset" Shaving-brush. You can tell the genuine by the name—"Rubberset"—stamped on the handle.

If your dealer won't supply you, we will. Write for booklet of styles and sizes—25c, to \$6.

THE RUBBERSET BRUSH CO.

56 Ferry St. Newark, N. J.

Of all the Stogies

produced in Wheeling—one hundred millions are made there every year—none is such good smoking value as

DRAKNEL WHEELING STOGIES

The \$2.50 Grade of this Genuine Old Wheeling Product

Hand-made, strictly long-filler with binder, of purest, clearest, choicest leaf tobacco—no dust or scrap—in 5 inch pointed shape, Draknel Minor are the best smokes in the world for the price—\$2.50 per 100. No artificial bouquet or adulterated flavor. Only in order boxes of 100. By paid express in U. S., on receipt of price. Money back if they fail to please. Address Mail Dept. EARLE A. LENKARD, Wheeling, W. Va. Free single booklet will repay sending for it.

CLASS PINS AND BADGES

For Society or Lodge—College or School

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer. Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors and showing any letters or monograms, but not more than shown in illustration.

Silver Plate \$1.00 doz. Sample 10c.

Sterling Silver \$2.50 doz. Sample 25c.

FREE—our new and hand-somely illustrated catalog—shows new styles in gold and silver. Satisfaction guaranteed. Celluloid Buttons and Ribbon Badges at right prices. Special designs and estimates free.

HASTIAN BROS. Co., 23 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

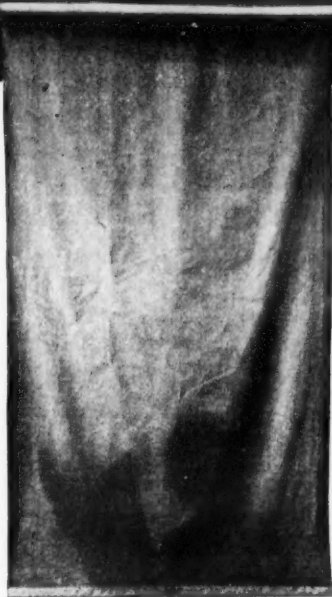
SQUAB BOOK FREE

We were first. Our birds are largest and we sell

From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks

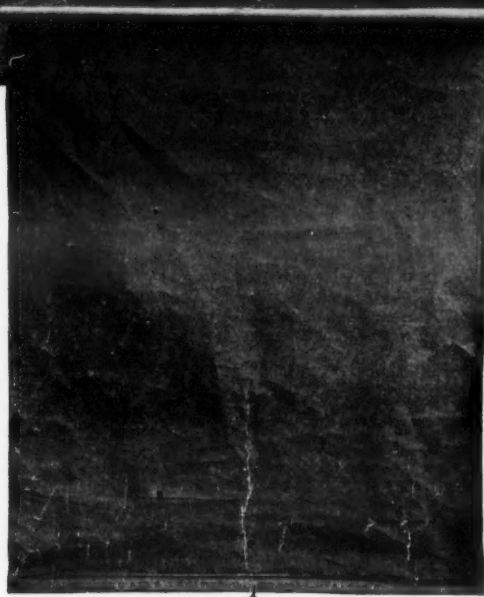
more every year than all others combined. First sent for our beautifully printed and illustrated Free Book, "How to Make Money with Squabs." (New Edition.) Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 324 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



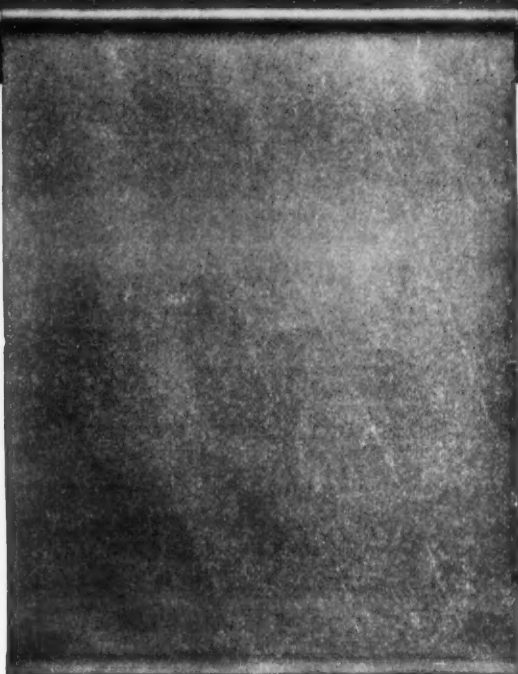
Holland Shade

TAKEN FROM WINDOW OF WELL-KNOWN CLUB. SHOWS HOW HOLLAND WRINKLES AND FAILS TO GIVE REAL PRIVACY. SHADES LIKE THIS WILL BE NOTICED WHEREVER HOLLAND IS USED.



Opaque Shade

IN USE ONLY A FEW MONTHS AND ALREADY "CRACKED." IT'S THE BREAKING OF THE CHALK FILLING IN OPAQUE SHADES THAT MAKES THE UNSIGHTLY LINES AND PATCHES YOU SEE IN OPAQUE SHADES EVERYWHERE.



BRENLIN Shade

WRITE TODAY FOR SAMPLES OF BRENLIN (ALL COLORS) AND "THE TREATMENT OF WINDOWS," ILLUSTRATED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTISTIC MODERN RESIDENCES INSIDE AND OUT, SHOWING HOW THE BEST LIGHTING EFFECTS ARE SECURED.

the Brenlin

new window shade material

Won't Wrinkle! Won't "Crack"! Really Shades!

THE three window shades in this picture show what a wonderful improvement BRENLIN is.

Holland shades haven't the "body" to prevent their wrinkling; they don't give complete privacy and they don't shade enough. The annoying "glare" let in by holland shades is well known.

Opaque shades "crack" because they are made of muslin stiffened by chalk to make them opaque and hang straight. The unsightly lines and patches in the shades you see are caused by the breaking of this chalk.

BRENLIN has a natural body that makes it hang straight and smooth, and is made without filling of any kind. It won't wrinkle; it won't "crack;" it won't fade.

And BRENLIN enables you to have just the light you want: In cream, ecru, ivory-white, etc., it softens the light to a delightful, mellow glow. With the dark colors, green, etc., you can shut it out entirely.

With BRENLIN "Duplex" (dark one side, light the other) a room can be completely darkened, and yet a uniform color maintained for the outside. The ideal shade for bedrooms!

Leading dealers have BRENLIN in ALL COLORS. Any dealer can easily get it for you.

But don't be deceived. Look for BRENLIN in the margin when your shades are delivered.

Every yard has the name "BRENLIN" perforated in the edge of the material in small letters like this: BRENLIN You can only see it by taking the shade in your hands and examining it closely—but be sure that it is there. It is your protection against shades that look like BRENLIN but "crack."

If your dealer hasn't BRENLIN write us and we will refer you to one who has, or supply you direct. Write for samples and book today. Send 4 cents to cover postage.



AN EXAMPLE OF A POPULAR LIGHTING PROBLEM Good, strong light; no shade; windows conspicuous. With Brenlin Shades the bedrooms may be darkened, when desired, and in other rooms the light moderated just the way you like—bright and cheerful or softened to a mellow glow. And the shades will always look well.

Write us today for samples and book.

2049-2059 Reading Road Chas. W. Breneman & Co.

Cincinnati

Look for name BRENLIN in the margin

The Famous Improved ACME WASHER

Has more convenient attachments and does more and better work, with less effort on your part and less wear and tear on the clothes, than any other washer.

THIS machine is built on the only correct principle. It is the only machine that will clean the clothes thoroughly, no matter how soiled they may be, without wearing or tearing them.

The ACME will do an entire week's washing in less than half the time, and with less than half the labor required for doing it in the old-fashioned way.

The machine works so easily that a child can run it. There are no complicated parts to get out of order. The tub is made of red cypress and the hoops of rust-proof galvanized iron. All castings are made of malleable iron guaranteed not to break.

There are two styles of ACME Washers, our best machine being the IMPROVED ACME. This has a number of special attachments, shown in the large illustration below. We also make the ACME SPECIAL (shown in the lower right-hand corner), which does the work in exactly the same way, the only difference being that it does not have these extra attachments.



Why Your Washing Should Be Done at Home!

What Other Women Say About the ACME

"It will wash uniformly, not like other machines I ever saw, so clean the washing could be done in any carpeted room without injury to the carpets."—J. SCHLARBACH, Galt, Ont.

"I can wash alone with the ACME and don't have to send to the field for a man to run it, as I did with my old machine."—MRS. J. H. HICKS, Groton, N. Y.

"I like the ACME very much indeed; it is the lightest running machine I have ever seen."—MRS. W. F. McQUILKIN, Shepherdstown, W. Va.

"The ACME is all you claim for it. It runs very easy and washes the clothes clean, too."—MRS. F. FOSTER, Shamokin, Pa.

Do you want to mix your Wash with any Wash?

When you send your wash to the laundry you never know what it is going through or with what kind of soiled garments it is going to be mixed.

There may be with it some very soiled linen, soiled more than any you have ever worn or would care to wear.

Naturally, the idea of having your linen mixed up with this kind of linen isn't exactly agreeable.

The safe, certain and sure way as well as the most satisfactory way for you to have your washing done is to do it at home in the ACME Washer.

That will mean thorough washing, careful washing, easy-on-the-clothes washing, sanitary washing and faultless washing.

Everything which the Improved Acme Washer cleans, it cleans as effectively as the most careful hand-washing and without any more wear-and-tear.

You can put in the daintiest piece of lace as well as your table linen and both will come out as white and clean as new driven snow.

There is no risk or doubt when you use the Improved Acme Washer—the results are invariably quick, satisfactory, inexpensive and a vast improvement over any other method of laundering.

Maybe the Laundress does clean your Clothes. Maybe she ruins them, too.

Often the convenience of giving out your wash to a washerwoman is not an unmixed pleasure.

Perhaps you have thought that your linen seems to wear out more rapidly than it ought to.

That might be due to "rough treatment" in putting it through the washing process, or to rough "wash-board" methods employed in removing the dirt, or to quick-method processes which, while they cleanse the soiled garments, cause just a little too much wear and tear to be satisfactory. There isn't any reason why the mere washing of your linen should wear it out. A reasonable amount of care should effectively preserve every piece of linen from undue "aging."

At all events whatever the cause for not finding just the pleasure which you would like to have from your done-out washing, every reason for dissatisfaction can be removed by using the Improved Acme Washer at home. Then speed, efficiency, cleanliness and neat appearing laundry will be assured you.

Does your Linen "Grow Old" before its time?

Linen that becomes "brittle" and easily torn when it has seen but a few months' service has certainly been dealt with severely by the Hand of Time, or, perhaps it is your laundry that deals severely with it.

Haven't you ever thought so, and haven't you ever suspected that *considerate home treatment* of your wash would lengthen considerably the life and the service as well as add to the neat, fresh appearance of your linen?

At any rate, if you could find an easy, safe, effective inexpensive method of doing your washing at home you would be pretty apt to give that method a trial—isn't that so? You can give such a method a trial and a complete trial, also a satisfactory one, by doing your washing with the Improved Acme Washer.

And you will be infinitely pleased with the result because your linen will be under your inspection throughout every process of washing and laundering, and because it will be ready for wear and so delightfully clean and snowy in appearance that it will not only look clean but you will know it is clean because you have washed it in your own home and under your own supervision.

Note (1) how the movable wringer stand brings the wringer over the tub so that no water falls on the floor; (2) the extension stand holds the clothes basket or rinsing tub on a level with the machine-tub; (3) the hinged lid and "rubber" leaved back on the tank, so that every drop of suds drains back into the tub.



Only One Dealer in Every Town Has the Privilege of Selling the Famous Acme Washers and Every Acme is Sold Under a Binding Guarantee of "Satisfaction or Your Money Back." Write for Dealer's Name in Your Town.

Write us at once—now—before you forget it—a postal will do. We will be very glad to send you the name of our dealer in your town and make arrangements so you can see the machine at his store at your convenience. He will explain it to you and show you just how it works. If you like it, buy it with the distinct understanding that after you have used it four (4) weeks, if the machine is not all we claim for it, and if it does not do as we say, the dealer will take it back and return to you every penny of your money. You are protected by the guarantee of a business man in your city whom you know, while our guarantee protects him against any loss. We are the only ones who take any risk.

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR FREE BOOK

This will tell you in detail how ACME Washers are built, why they work so easily and thoroughly, and how the use of one really saves you money. You owe it to yourself to send for this book. DO IT NOW

To Dealers: Write today for prices and terms. We give exclusive agency rights and have some choice territory still open.

ACME WASHING MACHINE COMPANY
2714 South High Street Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.



The Acme Special

Your dealer can deliver this machine at your home at a lower price than you pay for any similar washer. You have no freight to pay, no expense, no trouble.

THE STEARNS & FOSTER MATTRESS



PHOTOGRAPHIC
ILLUSTRATIONS
ATTRACTIVE
NEW ROOMS

THE BEDROOM BOOK *Write for it*

FULL OF NEW IDEAS—A COMPLETE TREATMENT OF FURNITURE,
HANGINGS, WALLS, LINEN, ETC. SEND 4C. FOR MAILING.

BY
ISABEL
GORDON
CURTIS

Facts you should know about a Mattress before you buy one

How do you judge a mattress?

There's all the difference in the world between mattresses, yet—

You can't tell *anything* about them from the outside.

The name "Stearns & Foster" on a mattress means that *whatever price* you wish to pay, from Style A, the finest, to Anchor, Grade D, the least expensive, you will get the *greatest value* money will buy.

We are the largest makers of cotton-felt mattresses in the world; everything good and essential in mattress-making is embodied in these mattresses.

* * *

It is the *length* and *quality* of the fibres of the cotton used and the way they are "laid" that determine the value of the mattress.

For Style A, the *long* fibres of the finest snow-white cotton are selected.

By the STEARNS & FOSTER "web-process" these fibres are *crossed* and *recrossed* in such a way as to form a continuous *web*.

Forty webs, laid one upon the other, make a soft, *buoyant* layer.

Nine layers, *thirty inches high* before being compressed in the tick, make the mattress—even, springy, *so comfortable* that you are hardly conscious of lying on anything at all.

And it will *never lump*—never need *re-making*.

* * *

The same process applied to different grades of cotton makes three other grades of Stearns & Foster Mattresses, ranging in price according to the length and quality of the fibres of the cotton used—a *mattress to suit every purse*.

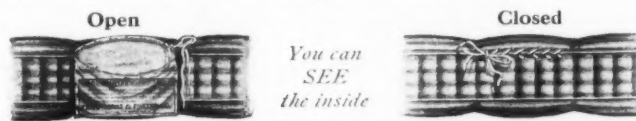
Don't be deceived—look for the name.

Many cotton-felt mattresses are made of *short-fibred* cotton which has no life at all, and even of cotton taken from second-hand mattresses and comforts and of "shoddy" made from discarded clothing. Such mattresses are often sold at exorbitant prices and taken into homes with all their pollution.

* * *

The name "Stearns & Foster" not only assures you of a mattress as *clean* and *pure* as a fresh linen sheet and of the Stearns & Foster quality, but that you are *getting* exactly *what you pay for*.

To show you, *not* what is in a "sample section," but what is inside of *the mattress you buy*, Stearns & Foster Mattresses are made with our original laced-opening.



This device on every Mattress. (Patent applied for.)

But as even this does not prove what the quality of the cotton is *throughout*, we guarantee to refund the full purchase price should you open the mattress, *at any place, at any time*, and find the quality of the cotton different from that shown at the opening.

The four grades are: Style A, the finest; Lenox, Grade B; Windsor, Grade C; Anchor, Grade D.

Ask your dealer; if he does not carry them do not accept a substitute, *write us* and no matter where you live, we will see that you are supplied.

The name
THE STEARNS & FOSTER
MATTRESS
and the grade are
sewn to each

The Bedroom Book contains descriptions and illustrations of the four grades of Stearns & Foster Mattresses. Samples of our dust-proof, satin-finish ticking will be sent with it. *Write for it today.* Address

THE STEARNS & FOSTER CO.

Department G. Cincinnati, O.

Largest Makers of Cotton-Felt Mattresses in the World

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

New York

Philadelphia

St. Louis

Chicago

Pittsburg



Quick
Clean
Heat

IT IS EASY

to HEAT a cold room

with a Barler Ideal Oil Heater

You don't have to "set it up" in the fall and "take it down" in the spring. It is always ready. Saves work and saves money.

No Odor, No Smoke, No coal and ashes to carry.

It gives clean, odorless heat from the moment you light it—plenty of heat any time of the day or night, for only 1 cent an hour. So easy to manage, you can have the heat right where you want it, and one gallon of kerosene oil will last a whole day.

BARLER IDEAL Oil Heaters

have tested brass oil tanks, guaranteed not to leak. Our patent wick-stop prevents wick being turned too high. Our patent double-top wick tube prevents odor and overflow of oil.

A dozen special features make Barler Heaters smokeless, odorless, durable and absolutely safe.

They have given satisfaction for 15 years in Europe and America. We should like to show you what they will do for you.

Write us and we will tell you the name of our dealer.

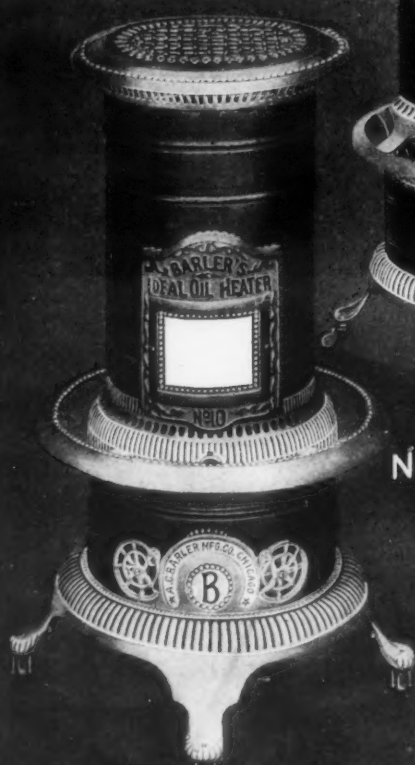
If we have no dealer in your town, where you can see a Barler Heater, we will ship you one and pay the freight within 1000 miles of Chicago. You can use the heater, and if you do not find it what we claim, return it and we will refund your money.

Describe the room or rooms you wish to heat, and let us send illustrations and tell you which size is best suited to your needs.

A. C. BARLER MFG. CO., 106 East Lake Street
CHICAGO

I650 Leading Hardware Dealers sell Barler Heaters exclusively. We want a dealer or agent in every town to make sales and deliver our heaters to people answering our advertisements.

Prices within 1000 miles of Chicago.



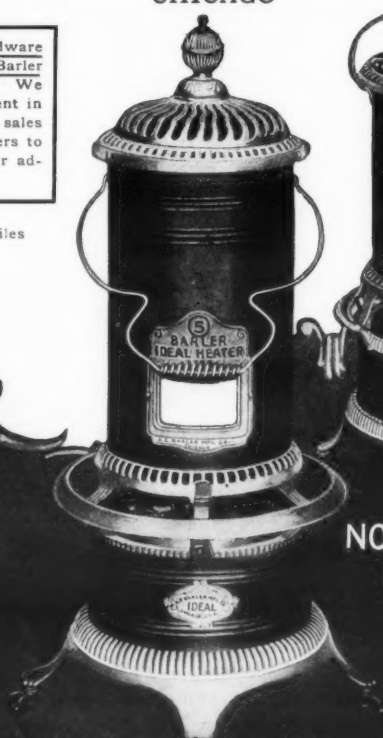
NO.10 IDEAL \$ 9.75



NO.4 IDEAL
\$ 6.00



NO.2 IDEAL \$ 4.75



NO.5 IDEAL \$ 7.25



NO.50 IDEAL
\$ 3.50

OUR NEW
BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

made of genuine porcelain enamel will be shown by
all prominent dealers during the season of 1908.



She says
it's
"The Best"

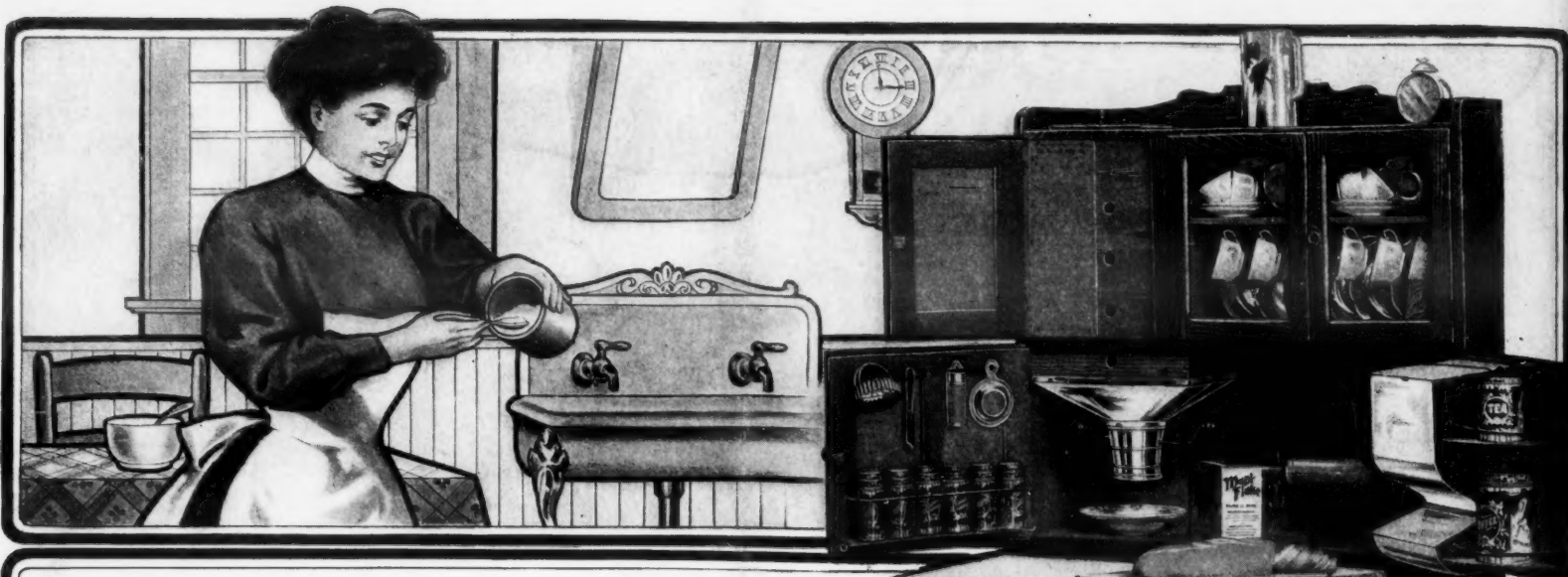
She says
it's
"The Best"

Adopted by the Pullman Co. and all American Railroads. Send for catalog showing complete line and describing special designs for outside icing for new residences.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
1547 University Ave. ST. PAUL, MINN.

B.M. CO. ST. P.

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Husbands!

Read this and think it over!

You have your desk if you are an office man, your bench and tools if you are a factory man or mechanic, your labor saving implements if you are a farmer—but what has the poor wife for her kitchen to save her labor, time and steps in the drudgery of her never-ending kitchen work?

You wouldn't even think of trying to do your daily work without the necessary helps and tools. Why do you expect your wife to toil along, handicapped by the lack and inconveniences of the things she has to use three times every day, year in and year out?



Why not help her—it won't cost much—get her a

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET

A PANTRY~CUPBOARD~WORKTABLE COMBINED

a thing that is just as necessary to her as your desk, bench or tools are to you. It is exactly what she needs. A simple table won't take its place. It is more than that—it is a pantry, cupboard, table combined—the most complete and most convenient kitchen affair ever made.

It has labor saving features—a special convenience of arrangement—commodious cup-boards and drawers—all planned to make her work easy—systematic and orderly.

The Hoosier sanitary flour bin—in which the flour is put in at the top—and every bit comes out through the sifter at the bottom; the Hoosier dust proof sugar bin—which works on the same principle—the air tight spice cans which perfectly preserve the flavors; the aluminum extension table top—easy to keep bright and clean; the Hoosier bread and cake box; the housekeeper's want-list, a perpetual reminder.

Hoosier Cabinets are all made of solid oak—the only wood that will not warp or split in the heat of the kitchen—with a finish that is not marred by water or hot utensils.

We haven't got space to tell you about the cabinet here, but if you want to help your wife—write us for our beautiful free catalog; see a Hoosier Cabinet at our dealer's in your town, and let her see one too.

Architects. Hoosier cabinets solve a difficult problem which every architect is constantly facing, that is, the furnishing of all kitchen conveniences within small space.

We can certainly supply the Kitchen Cabinet at less than it will cost the contractor to build the same conveniences into the house. It makes the planning of pantries much simpler and saves on the part of the house where every owner wants to save if possible.

The Hoosier Catalog

is beautiful and interesting and tells so much about kitchen labor saving and step saving devices and kitchen short-cuts. Send for it today—it is free.

HOOSIER MFG. CO., 42 Adams Street, New Castle, Ind.

Canadian Agents, Adams Furniture Company, Toronto, Ont.

